FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WEST STILL MUST RECIPROCATE EAST'S CONSTRUCTIVE APPROACH

LD171222Y Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A news conference in Vienna has dealt with the latest round of the talks on mutual force reductions in central Europe. Here is a dispatch from our Vienna correspondent:

According to information released at the news conference, the meeting was concerned entirely with the numerical strength of armed forces. The main stumbling block now is the position of the West, although the two sides have been able to agree on the need to establish equal numerical ceilings for both sides after a force reduction is achieved.

NATO's delegations are demanding that the socialist countries review their official figures of numberical strength and put them up by 150,000 in accordance with Western estimates. According to a Western spokesman, the countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organization are withholding information on the alleged existence of the extra 150,000 servicemen. This caused surprise among the journalists. Such a number of troops could not be hidden from observation, unlike the proverbial needle in a haystack. However, the West is insisting on the socialist countries presenting a higher figure of the numerical strength of their forces as a primary condition for any future agreement. At the same time, newsmen took an understanding view of the socialist countries' position on statistical data, as explained at the news conference. A spokesman for the socialist group said they had advanced a number of concrete proposals aimed at establishing the facts and stimulating progress at the talks.

Among these was singled out the proposal calling on direct participants in the discussions to exchange data on the numerical strength of their troops and to specify the evaluation, but the NATO countries have rejected them. In the 2 years of the talks the socialist countries have answered hundreds of questions from the Western side concerning statistical data. It has been declared in Vienna, that the socialist countries are ready to go ahead and bring the talks to an early conclusion on the basis of a reasonable settlement that would reflect the real state of affairs in central Europe. But they are firmly against Western attempts to use the discussions on statistical data as a means of sounding out the organizational structure of the Warsaw Treaty troops. It has been proved conclusively that such intentions are irrelevant to the subject under discussion and contradict the interests of state security of the sides concerned.

In short, the Western partners have still to reciprocate the socialist countries' realistic and constructive approach to the statistical data questions and their good will in the search for an early settlement. What is more, the Western stand indicates that some people in the West, far from wanting to see the Vienna talks get going, seek to maintain and fan up the hysteria around an alleged Soviet threat. Attempts to intimidate Europe with such allegations contain no new element. Their purpose is to justify in the eyes of the Western public the galloping arms race in the NATO countries.

DPRK OBSERVERS ATTEND CEMA FOREIGN TRADE COMMISSION SESSION

LD1714597Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--The 53d session of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Foreign Trade took place in Moscow 10-13 October.

Delegations from the CEMA countries and also a Yugoslav delegation participated in the session. Representatives from the DPRK attended the session as observers.

The Standing Commission's tasks in implementing the resolutions of the 32d sitting of the CEMA session and the Executive Committee were discussed, and specific measures for the further improvement of the commission's activities and cooperation in the foreign trade sphere were examined and approved.

The work of the Foreign Trade Commission will be concentrated in the immediate future on priority tasks connected with implementing the comprehensive program and formulating measures to realize long-term targeted cooperation programs, on the further development of reciprocal trade based on long-term trade agreements, on improving foreign trade relations on a long-term planning basis and on deepening the CEMA countries' cooperation in the sphere of physical production. Recommendations aimed at the timely conclusion of long-term trade agreements for the period 1981-1985, as well as the timely signing of annual protocols on commodity trade, were also adopted.

Proceeding from these tasks, the commission's work plan for 1979-1980 was discussed and approved. The commission also discussed other questions of mutual interest.

[Moscow in Korean to Korea at 1330 GMT 16 13 October adds that the participants in the session "expressed the firm belief that Vietnam, which was admitted to CEMA some time ago, will actively cooperate with other member nations. The meeting adopted a decision on expanding the exchange of machinery and equipment among member nations. It is expected that the exchange of commercial goods will increase by more than 15 percent this year."]

CEMA LIGHT INDUSTRY MEETING OPENS IN CUBA

LD1720534Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The 31st session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Light Industry has opened in the Cuban capital's suburb of Santa Maria Del Mar. Taking part in it are delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. Being discussed are tasks connected with the working out of a long-term program of cooperation aimed at meeting the needs of CEMA member-countries for consumer goods.

The agenda also includes the question of supplying technical aid to Cuba in developing its leather and footwear industry.

PRAVDA ON PCI-CPSU MEETING, UN SESSION, SMITH'S U.S. TRIP

LD1711761Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 76 p 4 LD

[Mikhail Domogatskikh review: "International Week"]

[Text] The past 7 days represent a short time period. But they were filled with events that give us a definite idea of the modern world--a world full of hopes, anxieties and struggle.

People's Poland solemnly celebrated the 35th anniversary of the Polish Army--Loyal guard of the people's socialist gains.

In Aden, the congress of a new type of vanguard party completed its work. The Yemen Socialist Party was created. The congress generalized the experience of the struggle of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen for the people's social and national liberation.

A session of the KPC Presidium Bureau was held this week to discuss the most important problems of the struggle for peace and the peoples' security.

Separate Israeli-Egyptian talks on a "peace treaty" directed against the fundamental interests and unity of the Arab peoples began in Washington.

In Nicaragua reprisals are continuing against patriots advocating the overthrow of the Somoza regime which is supported by the United States.

Great Force of Today

The great battle is being waged for peace, against war and for democracy and social progress, not abating for a single day.

The communist and workers parties, representing one of the most influential political forces of the present day, are in the vanguard of the struggle for class and popular interests.

In the countries of real socialism they are successfully leading the building of the new society, insuring a rise in the well-being and culture of their peoples and making a very weighty contribution to the cause of detente and peace. Multifaceted cooperation among fraternal parties and traditional meetings of their leaders help to accelerate movement toward common communist goals and to uphold the interests of world peace more effectively.

In the countries of capitalism communists are at the head of the expanding struggle for the working people's interests, for social rights and democratic freedoms and against the arms race. Their link with the masses and their authority are being strengthened. Graphic evidence of this is provided by the recent mass festivals of the newspapers of a number of fraternal parties, in which hundreds and hundreds of thousands of people participated.

The meeting which L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, had at the beginning of the week with Enrico Berlinguer, Italian Communist Party [PCI] secretary general, elicited a great international response. The representatives of the two parties conducted a broad exchange of opinions on key problems of the international situation. [paragraph continues]

They noted joint concern at the slowing down of detente and international cooperation resulting from the activities of certain imperialist, militarist and reactionary circles--which has given rise to a growing threat of a new arms race spiral. The CPSU and PCI delegations emphasized the urgent need to make fresh, energetic efforts to give a fresh boost to the detente process and international cooperation and to consolidate in Europe the constructive results achieved in Helsinki. Real measures aimed at preventing the intensification of the arms race would be of very great significance for this. The speediest conclusion of the SALT talks, concrete progress at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe and the consistent implementation of the recommendations of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament would make a valuable contribution in this direction.

During the meetings in Moscow the leaders of the CPSU and the PCI confirmed their viewpoint that certain differences in the parties' positions do not contradict and must not prevent the strengthening and broadening of cooperation and internationalist solidarity among communist and workers parties of all countries and continents. In the struggle for these aims the CPSU and the PCI will be inspired by the principles formulated by the Berlin Conference of European Communist and Workers Parties.

During the meeting the CPSU and PCE representatives exchanged detailed information on the situation in their countries and the activities of the two parties, as well as on the prospects for relations between the Soviet Union and Italy. They positively evaluated relations between the two parties and stated their desire to continue promoting their development.

The results of the meeting between the leaders of the CPSU and the PCI have been given wide coverage in the world press. The delegations of the two parties, the East German newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes, "emphasized their conviction that the interests of world peace insistently demand the activation of the struggle to strengthen and deepen international detente." The newspaper HELSINGIN SANOMAT points out that "the participants in the meeting noted with satisfaction the successful development of comradely relations between the CPSU and the PCI and expressed their intention to promote their further deepening."

Time To Decide

Problems of the relaxation of international tension, the normalization of international relations and the struggle for peace and disarmament are currently occupying ever increasing space in the world press. And there is no corner of the earth where people do not think about these problems or heed the alarm signals issuing from the centers of military-industrial complexes which are endeavoring to hinder the historic process of removing the danger of the military threat.

"There is no more important task today," reads Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's appeal to the participants in the Tashkent meeting of writers from Asian and African countries, "than that of uniting people of goodwill to step up the struggle for peace, to end the dangerous arms race and against plans to produce neutron weapons and other means for the people's mass annihilation." Everyone who holds the ideals of peace dear is rising to struggle for these noble aims.

The general political debate has ended at the 33d UN General Assembly session. It centered on the most burning problems of the present day: peace and the peoples' security. The socialist community countries are not only putting forward energetic peace-loving actions in defense of the peoples' interests but also contributing to the development of positive processes in the struggle for these interests through their economic successes. The General Assembly greeted with great attention the document submitted by the CEMA delegation, which convincingly showed the consistency with which the socialist countries are struggling for the growth of social production, for the efficiency and improvement of economic, scientific and technical cooperation, for the dynamic development of the economy and for the population's increased material and cultural living standards on this basis. In 1977 the national income of the CEMA countries rose 5 percent compared with 1976 and 12 percent compared with 1975. The volume of capital investments increased 4.3 and 9 percent compared with the same years. Cooperation is expanding between the CEMA countries and developing states. They give economic and technical assistance to 78 developing states in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Socialism, which was born in the struggle for life without exploitation and oppression, is the champion of peace and security in the world arena. And this policy of the socialist countries and their constructive proposals in favor of peace encounter very broad support. The initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the Syrian newspaper ATH-THAWRAH writes, enable the UN states to realize the possibility of implementing measures in the name of preserving tranquillity on the planet. "A new trend is gradually taking shape so as to take new steps within the UN framework to insure security and to hinder armed aggressors.... The nonalined UN states must use the conditions created by the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy and strengthen this trend."

Speaking during the general political debate, P. Jorge, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Angola, stated the need to reinforce detente with concrete measures in the sphere of disarmament and evaluated highly the efforts of the socialist countries in drawing up treaties and agreements aimed at delivering the world from the disastrous consequences of the arms race and war. Australian Foreign Minister A. Peacock called for practical measures in the sphere of curbing the arms race and evaluated positively the efforts being made in the course of the Soviet-U.S. SALT talks.

Sessions of the UN Disarmament Commission began in parallel with the work of the General Assembly session in New York. This was a result of the work of the recent UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, whose final document included many of the points made by the Soviet Union. "The UN Disarmament Commission," UN Secretary General K. Waldheim pointed out, "can give invaluable assistance in curbing and ultimately reversing the arms race, which devours tremendous resources and human energy."

Unfortunately, the efforts being made in defense of peace still encounter fierce resistance from forces seeking to keep the world on the dangerous path of the arms race. U.S. militarist circles, trying to impose on the world, another round of this race, have secured record military appropriations totaling $117.5 billion for fiscal 1979, which began 1 October. And they are reckoning on using these billions to produce new types of weapons, including the neutron bomb. This dangerous development of events is creating alarm even among the American people.

The time has come to make effective decisions. The American writer E. Hubbard once said: 'An ounce of active deeds is worth more than a pound of sermons.' Those people in America who are trying to evade the realities of our time by means of various ruses ought to heed this more than ever.

'Democracy Inside Out'

An unprecedented farce is being played out on the U.S. political stage. The America of monopolies is receiving as a guest a representative of 'free-world democracy'--Ian Smith, ruler of Rhodesia's racist regime.

Part of President Carter's speech at a press conference was devoted to the invitation to Smith to visit the United States. Replying to correspondents' questions as to whether he would meet with Smith, the President rejected such a supposition. But then he added: 'He has met with the congressmen who invited him here and in addition, as far as I know, he has had 2-hour talks with Secretary of State Vance.' It is characteristic that this was being said at precisely the same time as a stormy debate was developing over Ian Smith's visit to the United States behind the walls of the UN building on the East River, in African countries and in the United States itself.

A session of the UN Security Council was held on the initiative of a group of African and nonaligned countries to examine the question of the Rhodesian situation in connection with the U.S. authorities' allowing the head of the racist regime to enter the country. Representatives of Asian and African countries and the socialist states evaluated the U.S. action as one more attempt to impart a semblance of legality to the racist regime.

In his statements in America Ian Smith has not concealed the fact that the purpose of his visit is to win support for the formation of a "transitional government," which he intends to form at the beginning of next March. As is known, the idea of a "transitional government" is contained in the Anglo-U.S. plan, which, in the opinion of the fighters for Zimbabwe's independence, is aimed at acutally consolidating the racists' ascendancy by preserving the semblance of concessions to the African majority. "We will not agree to such a solution," R. Mugabe, leader of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, has declared, "and we will achieve the overthrow of the racist Smith regime, which neither the West's military aid nor its mercenaries will save."

Fear of the growing armed struggle of the African people of Zimbabwe is prompting Smith to seek a way out, but one which would consolidate the power of the white minority. He intends to hold a referendum on the proposed constitution, but a referendum which excludes Africans from participating in it can only result in the white minority acquiring the right to veto the transfer of power to the people of Zimbabwe. The ruler of the racist regime fears for his power. The West's imperialist circles also fear for his fate. The Washington POST urges the U.S. administration to hear Ian Smith out as "one of the parties to a conflict in which U.S. diplomacy has found itself deeply involved." And the U.S. ruling circles are giving the racist a platform, thereby whitewashing his regime of terror and totally forgetting their calls for "observance of human rights." Following Smith's scandalous stay in Washington, the U.S. authorities, despite public protests, have permitted him to tour the country, during which meetings are planned between the head of the racists and U.S. politicians.

III. 18 Oct 78 A 5 USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS GENERAL

What is taking place in Washington over the Rhodesian problem resembles U.S. policy on the Near East. Given President as-Sadat's capitulatory position, the United States and Israel tried to do everything possible at Camp David to resolve the Near East problem in their own interests--to increase U.S. military and political influence in the Near East, to split the unity of the Arab states and to leave them disunited in the face of an aggressor armed to the teeth. Now they are endeavoring to save the shaky racist regime behind Africa's back and contrary to its demands.

The development of events in the world does not always proceed smoothly. Obstacles and dangers are encountered on the way, the most terrible of which is the threat of world thermonuclear war. Nonetheless, we can look with optimism to the future. Mankind will find the opportunity to avert tragedy. The people's struggle for peace, social progress and socialism serves as the guarantee of this.

UN SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN, CULTURAL COMMITTEE HEARS SPEAKERS

LD171120GY Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 17, TASS--Elimination of racism, apartheid, colonialism, aggression and economic exploitation are the main objectives facing the world community of nations in the question of universal exercise of the peoples' right to self-determination and the earliest granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. This is the firm conviction of the overwhelming majority of the participants in the debates, now under way in the U.N. General Assembly's Third Committee (social, humanitarian and cultural).

Envoys of socialist and developing countries emphasize in their speeches that the peoples' right to self-determination and the earliest attainment of national independence by colonial countries and peoples is the necessary condition for the exercise of a whole set of human rights.

Mamiland, said representative of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic Maliny Saig Bavongs, cannot any longer reconcile itself to the fact that brutal suppression of the inalienable right of peoples of self-determination is continuing in some parts of the world, where the ominous seats of colonialism and racism persist.

Havis noted the historic significance of the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples (adopted by the United Nations on the USSR's initiative), which has become one of the decisive international legal acts in the sphere of human rights and liberties. He urged the international community to mobilize the efforts towards implementation of its provisions.

Representatives of the People's Republic of Bulgaria I. Gevrulov said that the extremely tense situation in the south of the African Continent presents danger for the cause of peace. The Pretoria and Salisbury racist-colonial regimes, he said, disregarding numerous decisions of the United Nations, keep the native African population in conditions of slavery, grossly flout the elementary human rights of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa, resort to insolent acts of aggression against neighbouring independent African states.

The USSR's representative Lidiya Lykova has voiced the growing concern over the preservation of numerous small colonial possessions. She said that the governing powers did not take effective measures towards the earliest transfer of power to the peoples of those territories, but they seek to keep their colonial control over them. Micronesia, Lidiya Lykova said, is one of the examples. The United States, in violation of decisions of the United Nations and the Security Council, is trying to lay hands on that country, to put it at the service of its military-strategic plans.

UN MEETING ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER CODE OPENS IN GENEVA

LD1719007 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, October 17, TASS--A U.N. Conference on an international code of conduct in the transfer of technologies has opened at the Palace of Nations here.

It was sponsored by UNCTAD (U.N. Conference on Trade and Development) and is to draft an international document laying down a procedure for the exchange of technologies between countries on a just, equal and democratic basis. The conference is attended by delegations of the majority of UNCTAD member-countries, observers from international inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

The document being drafted by the conference is to facilitate access by different countries to the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress with a view to promoting their economic development.

I. Urvalek of Czechoslovakia was elected president of the conference.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES INTERNATIONAL MACROMOLECULAR SYMPOSIUM

LD1717040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] An International Macromolecular Chemistry Symposium began its work today in Tashkent.

The participants in the symposium greeted with tumultuous applause a greetings letter addressed to them from Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. The text was read out by Comrade Rashidov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

The progress achieved in the sphere of material production in many fields of science and technology and the opening up of space which we are witnessing has become possible, to a considerable extent, thanks to the intensive development of the chemical industry, the greetings says. In the last few years the chemists of many countries have created a wide range of new, highly effective polymer materials which have found great application in various branches of industry, agriculture and everyday life.

The further development of the chemistry of polymers is directly linked with the accomplishment of complex tasks concerning the creation of highly productive technological processes, the rational utilization of useful minerals, environmental protection and fuller satisfaction of man's requirements.

Comrade Brezhnev expressed confidence that the work of the symposium, the creative discussion of scientific problems and the broad exchange of opinions would assist the further development of chemical science, the deepening of the scientific-technological links of scientists and specialists of various states and promote the achievement of complete mutual understanding among peoples in their struggle for a lasting peace and social progress.

STATE INVITATION TO SMITH DISPROVES U.S. VERSION OF VISIT

LD1711047 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 17, TASS--The Department of State officially announced that the ringleader of the illegal Rhodesian regime Ian Smith had been invited to new talks at the State Department. Official representatives of the United States and Britain will take part in these talks, where the preparation and the convocation of a so-called all-parties conference on Rhodesia will be discussed. The idea of the convocation of such a conference belongs to the United States and Britain, which hope through it to split the rank of the national liberation movement waging an armed struggle for the liberation of Zimbabwe, and thus to perpetuate the colonial regime in Rhodesia behind another signboard.

This State Department announcement puts an end to Washington's official version that the visit to the United States by Smith and his group of collaborationists allegedly was a private journey and had nothing to do with United States policy on the Rhodesian question.

A State Department spokesman said at a press conference today that the United States administration did not regret its decision to permit Smith to visit the United States.

Ian Smith, who continues his propaganda tour of the country, at the same time once again emphasized in San Diego, California, that he agreed to attend an all-parties conference on Rhodesia without any preliminary conditions. Such statements suit the leaders of American diplomacy that are under serious [words indistinct] American political and business circles [words indistinct] for recognition of the Rhodesian regime and the lifting of the economic sanctions against Rhodesia, first and foremost, resumption of United States imports of Rhodesian chrome.

U.S. SEEKS CAMP DAVID-TYPE DEAL ON RHODESIA

LD1721457 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Vladimir Petrov's commentary is on the discussions Ian Smith and his African partners are to hold in Washington this week with American and British politicians on convening a conference with the participation of all interested parties:

It's another manoeuver meant to reanimate the Anglo-American plan for solving the Rhodesian problem. Its main goal is to create a pro-Western puppet state [words indistinct] of the positions of European colonists and imperial monopolists. There are several aspects in the new American manoeuver that deserve attention. In the first place the Anglo-American diplomats intend to negotiate with the representatives of an illegal regime who have no right to speak on behalf of the Zimbabwe people. Secondly, official contacts with Smith mean another gross violation of the United Nations decision banning all kinds of official relations with the illegal Salisbury regime.

It is common knowledge that the invitation for the racist representatives to visit the United States has caused indignation of the African and world public and the intention to have talks with Smith actually means another step on the way to internationally legalize the racist rule. Besides, the talks on convening the conference are to take place despite the fact that the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity as the only lawful representative of the Zimbabwe people, strongly opposes such a conference.

According to the FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY, the representative of the American State Department, Tom Reston, has refused to comment on the statements made by Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, leaders of the Patriotic Front, who publicly condemned the idea of the conference. In short, the American administration, in violation of the numerous decisions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, is making another step towards a deal behind the Rhodesian people's backs as it recently did at Camp David where the Arab people's interests were betrayed.

CONGRESSMAN, SENATORS CALL FOR NEW SALT AGREEMENT

LD1726267 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 17, TASS--More and more political figures in the U.S. realize the vital need for curbing the arms race, as an important step towards ridding mankind from the menace of nuclear war. The efforts to conclude a new Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaty were given full backing by the chairman of the House of Representatives International Relations Committee C. Zablocki.

In a statement published by the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, he says he took this position after careful consideration of all the facts and in view of his conviction that real measures in the arms control field are in the interests of the national security of the USA.

C. Zablocki stressed that the Soviet Union and the United States, whose strategic forces are at present nearly equal, have two alternatives: either to keep competing in the build-up of ever more perfect nuclear weapons and means of their delivery, or to try to reduce the threat of mutual annihilation.

C. Zablocki noted that an unbridled arms race will cost the American taxpayer an additional 100 billion dollars over the next 15 years. The other alternative is reasonable and sane. We can and must try and reach agreements that would restrict and eventually reduce the stockpiles of nuclear weapons.

C. Zablocki said that the overwhelming majority of Americans support the efforts to conclude a new SALT agreement. Public opinion polls indicate that, whereas in 1976 59 percent of Americans stood for an agreement, in 1977 the figure rose to 66 per cent, and in 1978 to 75 per cent.

The congressman pointed out that a new SALT agreement must be regarded in the light of its own merits and not be linked to any irrelevant issue. C. Zablocki called for redoubling the efforts towards a speedy achievement of a Soviet-American agreement. Earlier it was supported by the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee John Sparkman, Senators Frank Church, Edward Kennedy, George McGovern, and others.

INCREASED ALLOCATIONS FOR RFE, LIBERTY COUNTER DETENTE

LD1713427 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 17, TASS--The TASS political observer, Yuriy Kornilov, writes:

A bill, signed in Washington, provides for a sharp increase in the appropriations for the slanderous activity of the "Liberty" and "Free Europe" broadcasting stations in the 1979 fiscal year. The new law envisages the allocation of 88 million dollars to the so-called international broadcasting council, which is formally in charge of the stations; this is a 19 million dollars increase the radio subversion as compared with the preceding fiscal year.

The provocative, subversive nature of the Munich radio centres is well known. Set up in the fifties for fanning the "cold war", they still are a tool of ideological subversion, a lever which reactionary imperialist circles, the foes of detente, expect to use to undermine socialism from the inside, seeking brazenly to interfere in the domestic affairs of the USSR and the other socialist states.

It is an open secret that though Radio Liberty and Free Europe after their "reorganization" effected for the purpose of disguise, formally are in charge of the above mentioned international broadcasting council, in reality the activity of both broadcasting centres is still directed by the Central Intelligence Agency. Undisguised lies and slander, malicious misinformation, the concoction and exaggeration of all kind of forgeries--such is the arsenal of methods and means aired by the Munich radio stations.

International opinion and the press have more than once emphasized that the very existence of such "cold war" survivals as Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, not only poison the political atmosphere on the European Continent, but also fundamentally contradict the spirit and letter of the Helsinki accords. And this is really so: The Final Act of the Helsinki conference declared unequivocally that the propagation of radio news must accord with the interest of mutual understanding between peoples and this document contains a clear-cut commitment to refrain from any intervention, direct or indirect, individual or collective in the internal affairs, falling within the internal competence of another participating state. It is common knowledge that the Helsinki Final Act has also been signed by the United States. How can one square the United States Helsinki commitments with direct support for subversive radio centres, whose main task is not to promote but, on the contrary, to hamper in every way mutual understanding between peoples, flagrantly and brazenly interfering into the affairs of socialist states?

The 20th session of the UNESCO General Conference is opening in Paris before long. One of the central items on the session's agenda is expected to be the discussion and possible adoption of a declaration on the fundamental principles of the use of mass media whose draft has already been endorsed by experts of more than 40 countries. This major international document stresses the need of using the mass media, including, of course, broadcasting, for the consolidation of peace and international mutual understanding on the basis of such fundamental principles as sovereign equality, non-intervention into the affairs of others, respect for the legislation of other states.

But these demands, too, cannot be squared with the existence and activity of such bluntly incendiary, subversive radio centres as Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. And the multi-million dollar "shots-in-the-arm" in the budgets of the radio saboteurs, seen against this background, look like a direct challenge to international opinion.

To put it in a nutshell, irrespective of the aspect of looking at Washington's decision to increase appropriations for the slanderous activity of the Munich radio provocateurs, it is selfevident that this step, designed to extend the psychological warfare against the socialist states, fundamentally run counter to the cause of detente.

PRC DEFENSE MINISTER'S ANTI-SOVIETISM CONDEMNED

LD1720577Y Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 17, TASS--Perhaps, no one since the end of World War Two has come up with such fantastic anti-Soviet, man-hating revelations as Chinese Defence Minister Hsu Hsiang-chien did in his article in RED FLAG, the theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, writes Dmitriy Kagustin in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. The logic of the Maoist arguments that war is a "normal" and "natural" thing leads this strategist from Peking to assert that a third world war may break out any day, since, he says, "there is bitter struggle for world supremacy" going on between the USSR and the USA and that "the main danger comes from the north". Hence, he calls for the establishment of a "broad united front on a world scale" so as in the course of an inevitable war to "strike a deadly blow at the initiators of war" (that is the USSR). The minister promises "Chinese help" to those who "will wage resolute struggle" against the Soviet Union and urges the countries of Europe and the United States not to enter into any talks and accords with the Soviet Union. He rudely slanders the Soviet Union and at the same time justifies the militarisation of China for "striking blows and for defence".

"This seventy-six-year old associate of Chou En-lai and Yeh Chien-ying is constantly in the top echelon of power in Peking, having worked his way up to the post of a minister, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and deputy premier of the State Council," Kagustin goes on. "He must be well informed and knows what people in the world think about China. So does he and those of his ilk really think that the present Chinese policy and its military doctrine are so well camouflaged that no one can see their real aims."

The present leaders of China, having an inflated opinion of their own greatness and restoring and cultivating the emperors' views of China as a "Middle Kingdom" surrounded by vassals, are stepping upon the old path...

"It should not be forgotten, however, that this time the stake [as received] made by the Peking leaders verges on lunacy: By working up war psychosis on a world scale and teaming up with the forces of extreme reaction they jeopardise the future of the whole of mankind. Therefore today, as never before, it is necessary to heighten political vigilance with regard to what the Maoists say and do and to expose their machinations before the whole world."

"Hsu Hsiang-chien piles up one lie upon another about the Soviet Union's intentions to 'enslave China', about plans for some 'nuclear surgical operation' and for provoking armed border conflicts," the article goes on. He shamelessly describes as "empty words" the efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to ease international tension and to curb the arms race in the world.

"Of all people, Hsu Hsiang-chien, one of the top leaders of the PRC, is well informed about the real situation in our country, about the achievements made in the relaxation of tension in the world, and he must know, of course, that one of the articles in the new Constitution of the USSR outlaws propaganda of war. The lies to which the Chinese minister resorts, or to be more exact, his massive misinformation are designed for simpletons only."

PRC UNLEASHES NEW ROUND IN 'MALICIOUS' ANTI-SRV CAMPAIGN

LD1808307Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] In recent days Peking's propaganda apparatus has unleashed a fresh round in its malicious anti-Vietnamese campaign, which is wholly supported by the present ruling group in Kampuchea. Our correspondent Leonid Krichevskiy reports from Hanoi:

This propaganda campaign is built on the fabrications created in Peking alleging that Vietnam is preparing an offensive into Kampuchea during the forthcoming dry season. Such an assertion is undoubtedly entirely groundless, for it radically contradicts the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's [SRV] policy toward Kampuchea, a policy which is aimed at the peaceful settlement of all border issues by means of talks. And this has already been stated on more than one occasion in official SRV documents.

Vietnam's peace initiatives have been rejected. Moreover, Kampuchea has continued to increase its military actions on the Vietnamese border, basing its political course wholly and entirely upon military support from Peking. However, in a blatant attempt to mislead world opinion, the Kampuchean leaders have suddenly begun to speak of talks and even of the need to conclude a peace treaty. Yet at the same time, conditions clearly unacceptable to the SRV have been put forward--unacceptable because they bear no correspondence to the truth and are slanderous from beginning to end.

Thus, for example, the Kampuchean side has said that it is agreeable to talks if Vietnam will renounce the idea of creating an Indo-Chinese federation. The absurdity of such a condition is evident, since Vietnam has never had any thoughts of implementing such an idea. Furthermore, the Kampuchean side has said that it intends to conclude a treaty provided Vietnam will cease acts of aggression toward Kampuchea and will respect its independence and sovereignty. It is well-known to all, including the Kampuchean leaders, that it is not Vietnam but Kampuchea that is responsible for the situation on the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border. Being guided by good will and respecting Kampuchea's sovereignty, Vietnam has strived to resolve the problem peacefully.

It is thus clear that the so-called peace proposals from Phnom Penh are lacking in reality and are merely pursuing the aim of further increasing the military conflict on the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border. This is borne out by the situation on the border itself. During the first half of October, military actions have increased along it. The anti-Vietnam propaganda campaign aimed at disclosing Vietnam's allegedly aggressive plans toward Kampuchea also has another aim: namely, to cover Peking's escalation of provocative actions on the Vietnamese-Chinese border.

CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTER CUBILLOS ARRIVES IN PEKING

LD1713049Y Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Peking, October 17, TASS--Foreign Minister of the Chilean fascist junta H. Cubillos came to Peking today. News agencies point out that the emissary of the fascist Pinochet clique was cordially met in the Chinese capital. News agencies point out that this trip opens up a series of exchanges of visits between high-placed leaders of China and the fascist regime of Chile.

MOSCOW CHURCH LEADERS CONGRATULATE NEW POPE

DW1720247Y Moscow in German to Germany 1607 GMT 17 Oct 78 DW

[Text] The head of the Russian Orthodox Church, Patriarch Pimen, has congratulated Pope John Paul II on his election. In a cable to Vatican City, Patriarch Pimen expressed confidence that during the new pontificate efforts will be continued for peace and fraternization of peoples as well as for development of relations between both churches. He wished Pope John Paul II a long and happy term in office. Congratulations also were addressed to Vatican City by Metropolitan Yuvenaliy, chairman of the Department of Foreign Church Relations of the Moscow Patriarchate.

FURTHER CRITICISM OF HUANG HUA'S UK VISIT

LD1621114Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Commentary by Igor Tsurin, NOVOSTI observer]

[Text] It seems any official guests of the British Government haven't received for a long while as warm a reception as the one that has been given in London to China's foreign minister, Huang Hua. British officials made no secret of the fact that they regard sales of a large consignment of weapons to China as a stimulus for a boost to bilateral relations. The British aerospace company which makes vertical take-off fighter planes Harrier, the main object desired by Chinese generals, is certain that soon after Huang Hua's visit a deal will be signed worth several million pounds. The Conservatives have real reason for jubilation. While keeping themselves outside the government sphere, they've achieved a situation when the Labour Cabinet is following, at least in the relations with China, a policy the Tories have been championing. And while in the past Peking practiced so-called opposition diplomacy toward the British Government, inviting as privileged guests leaders of the Conservative Party, today as great honors were given to Labour leaders.

People who are following closely Peking's activities on the international scene regard this turn of events as nothing surprising since the Conservatives openly say that by urging the Chinese to establish closer relations with Britain the Cabinet pursues a useful policy. But one should stop and think about whom the policy is useful to. To begin with I'd like to discuss some aspects of the present Peking line. Serious observers, including those in the West, are already raising the issue whether Western governments are really playing the Chinese card or whether Peking has made use of its own Western card.

According to a recent comment in the Washington POST, the trouble is that the West is already paying for its policy of rapprochement with China a dear price strategically, because the damage in relations with valuable allies in Southeast Asia and the Middle East is not compensated at all by the advantages that the Chinese trump card possibly yields. I paid attention to the report in the Hong Kong weekly, FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, that China is intensively preparing a new generation of spy satellites and intends to use a powerful three-stage booster rocket, the prototype of its first inter-continental ballistic missile. It is also a fact that China already possesses rockets that can strike even on the western part of the Soviet Union's territory. The new rocket will be able to reach both London and Washington. It's quite revealing that London helps indirectly with the Chinese airspace program by easing China's concern about the engines for its military aircraft, while Washington supplies China with computers suitable for controlling the flight of the missiles.

Well, this is the Chinese side of the problem, so to speak. Let's discuss the European one. The British conservative press did not conceal its satisfaction during Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Romania and Yugoslavia over the fact that a new element of tensions had again appeared in the Balkans. The Tories themselves are trying to revive such tensions in the whole of Europe. The Labour leaders are willy-nilly acting along the lines of this policy. They are apparently attracted by the so-called peace-making slogans of the Peking leaders and refuse to see the real goals of the Chinese policy. But the latest developments show clearly that this policy is directed at undermining the peace, at aggravating international tensions and at all possible opposition to relaxation of tension. Apparently the London newspaper, THE OBSERVER, was right when it warned some time ago--with good reason, too--that China's policy is dictated by strictly egotistic interests which far from coincide with the interests of Europe.

FRANCO-SOVIET TRADE CHAMBER HEAD HAILS COOPERATION

LD171449Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Mutual Understanding Is Strengthening"]

[Text] Paris, 10 October--The successful development of multifaceted Franco-Soviet ties is a model of fruitful cooperation between countries with different socioeconomic systems in the interests of detente and universal peace. It pursues the goal of strengthening mutual understanding and trust between our peoples, Roger Lucas, secretary general of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Trade, said in a talk with a TASS correspondent. In this context, it is appropriate to assess the results of the work of the 13th session of the Joint Soviet-French Standing Committee on Scientific, Technical and Economic Cooperation, held here recently.

Both sides, he noted, expressed satisfaction with the development of economic, scientific and technical ties and pledged themselves to adopt necessary measures to promote the doubling or trebling of trade from 1975-1979. It is very important that we continue to develop cooperation rapidly and on the basis of clear long-term agreements.

At present, Lucas said, a new long-term program for deepening Soviet-French economic and industrial cooperation through 1990 is being elaborated. All this shows both governments' determination to implement the decisions adopted at the June 1977 Rambouillet summit meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and French President V. Giscard d'Estaing. This is the most important result of the work of the "grand commission."

We are now faced with new tasks in extending and deepening Soviet-French cooperation and increasing its effectiveness, Roger Lucas concluded. We were satisfied with the high assessment placed on the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Trade's activity in this crucial matter. The Franco-Soviet Chamber of Trade will continue to be an effective instrument in developing bilateral trade and economic, scientific and technical ties.

OPENING OF NEW U.S. MILITARY BASE IN FRG REPORTED

LD171240Y Moscow TASS in English 2132 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, October 17, TASS--U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown inaugurated today a new base of the USA in the north of the FRG, in the area of the city of Garlstedt (not far from Bremen). Units of the Second Armored Division of the USA, which constitute the backbone of the future brigade--75, are being transferred there lately from Texas State.

This brigade will number 4,100 men and will have up-to-date equipment.

According to NATO command's plans this American brigade is to strengthen the NATO northern flank in Western Europe.

The building of the American Armed Forces in Western Europe is taking place under the cover of myths about "the menace from the East" and contrary to the proposals of the Soviet side at the Vienna talks for not increasing the armed forces and armaments in central Europe. When Harold Brown and other representatives of the U.S. and NATO command were making speeches on the occasion of the opening of the new military base, West German peace champions were picketing the base, protesting against the Pentagon's and NATO's dangerous war preparations on their soil.

FRG'S EXPANDING FOREIGN TRADE IN ARMAMENTS CRITICIZED

LD1714347 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, October 17, TASS--In pursuit of new profits, West German military-industrial concerns are unfolding broad sales of arms for export. The DPA news agency cites figures to this effect. The FRG, the agency's report says, plays a major role in international trade in arms.

Thus, not only the Bundeswehr is among the clients of the Heckler und Koch firm. It supplies firearms to a whole number of West European countries, Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Formally, the West German legislation forbids export of armaments to the so-called "zones of tension," but, as is clear from the DPA report, the merchants in arms bypass these provisions. The Heckler und Koch firm, for instance, by way of granting licenses "has seen to it" that its products could be sold in different parts of the world. Rifles and submachineguns are made by the firm's licenses in many West European countries, and also in Saudi Arabia, Thailand and Brazil.

The concern Rheinmetall (Duesseldorf) also bypasses laws, making it possible to put out machineguns designed by the concern in Spain, Portugal and Pakistan.

In a number of cases, enterprises of the military-industrial complex attain permission from official instances to export their products. About 160 war-ships and submarines have thus been exported since 1954. Thus, submarines of the "209" class found clients in Argentina, Colombia, Equador, Peru, Venezuela.

The Bremen Luerssen-Werf sells "Jaguar" torpedo boats, which can be equipped with missile weapons. Torpedo boats have been purchased by some African, Asian and South American states. Part of the military products of the Hamburg shipyard Blohm und Voss is also intended for export.

Missile systems are a particular export item. The mediations firm Euromissile, which functions in Brussels, sells in international arms markets Milan and Hot missiles, made by West German and French plants. The manufacture of the Cobra missiles is continuing, under West German licenses, in Brazil, Pakistan and Turkey.

The desire to build up exports of arms runs counter to the tendency of detente and development of international cooperation, with the peoples' demand that an end be put to the arms race.

CDU/CSU HOPES IN HESSE ELECTIONS DISAPPOINTED

LD1710177 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Mikhaylov dispatch: "On the Election Results in Hesse"]

[Text] Bonn--The results of the land elections in Hesse, which were considered "litmus paper" in the FRG indicating the population's political sentiments between Bundestag elections, have elicited great response throughout the country. They have shown that the parties of the Bonn ruling coalition parties have not only not lost their influence, as some people were predicting, but have even increased it somewhat. And this is a fact of substantial political significance.

The hopes of the bloc of the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] and the Christian Social Union [CSU] that the Hesse elections would herald its return to the helm of state power have collapsed. Its victory would have meant that the correlation of forces in the Laender chamber--the Bundesrat--would have immediately changed in favor of the rightist opposition, enabling it to block the legislative activities of parliament and the government.

"A nationwide swing is to begin in Hesse," the leader of the CDU-CSU bloc proclaimed. What they meant by "swing" was a transition to a more resolute offensive against the working people's social gains--in domestic policy--and a shifting of accent from detente to "Atlantic solidarity," all possible building up of military strength and to a return to international confrontation in foreign policy. Leading figures in the coalition parties--especially the Social Democrats--warned voters that continuation of the FRG's policy of peaceful cooperation in Europe considerably depended on the outcome of the elections.

Looking back over the content of the opposing sides' election propaganda, political observers note that, as distinct from the cold war times, anticommunism and anti-Sovietism do not "work" to the extent that the CDU-CSU leaders reckon. They were not helped by all the election publicity which they used and which was meant to depict the Christian Democrats as such reliable "defenders of the fatherland." The practice of "bans of professions," promoted by reaction, plainly did not work in their favor either.

"The election results have shown that a significant part of the working population wants no further rightward movement," reads a statement by the directorate of the Hesse organization of the German Communist Party. "This is of great significance, extending beyond Hesse."

The Hesse elections make it possible to draw this conclusion: The majority of the population supports those political forces which aim for peace and international cooperation.

BAIKFU

TRADE WITH NETHERLANDS--The first goods were dispatched today on vehicles of the Netherlands company Bosotra from Moscow to Rotterdam along an international route that has just opened. This is the first Soviet-Netherlands joint route, which, along with Bosotra, the Soviet Sovtransavto association will be working. They will be equally dividing income from its use. Sovtransavto is also transporting goods on the Moscow-Helsinki and Moscow-Gothenburg routes, under the same conditions. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1545 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD]

KOSYGIN GREETS EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER ON APPOINTMENT

LD1714267 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 17, TASS--The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Aleksey Kosygin, sent a telegram to the prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt Mr. [illegible] Khalil congratulating him upon appointment to this post. In his reply telegram Mr. Khalil expressed gratitude for the congratulations.

HUSAYN RECEIVES SOVIET FRIENDSHIP GROUP DELEGATION

LD1809007 Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Amman, October 18, TASS--King Husayn of Jordan received here a visiting delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, headed by Zinaida Kruglova, chairman of the union's Presidium.

In the course of the conversation the sides touched on questions of developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Jordan.

JORDANIAN CROWN PRINCE CONTINUES VISIT, TALKS

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD1713487 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 17, TASS--The crown prince Hasan ibn Talal of Jordan today visited the Lenin mausoleum and laid a wreath there. He also laid a wreath to the Unknown Soldier's Tomb at the Kremlin Wall.

Hasan ibn Talal came to Moscow for a friendly visit yesterday at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Cooperation Talks in Moscow

LD1720427 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 17, TASS--A talk took place today at the Soviet Committee for Foreign Economic Relations between Semen Skachkov, chairman of the committee, and Hasan ibn Talal, crown prince of the Jordanian Hashimite Kingdom, who is paying a friendly visit here at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The sides discussed questions of Soviet-Jordanian economic and technical cooperation.

Notes USSR Mideast Position

LD1720197 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Hasan ibn Talal, the Jordanian crown prince and a guest of our country, today met members of the USSR-Jordan Friendship Society and of the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Arab Countries. He noted the great significance of the role of the Soviet Union, which takes a consistent and principled position regarding the just Arab struggle to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression, in solving the Near East problem.

Speaks at House of Friendship

LD1723147 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Today, Hasan ibn Talal, crown prince of the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan, who is in our country on a friendly visit, visited the Moscow House of Friendship. Our correspondent (Mazhdemiy Vakyanov) reports:

The visit to the Moscow House of Friendship by Hasan ibn Talal, crown prince of Jordan, was the occasion for a meeting between the members and leadership of the Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With the Arab Countries and the USSR-Jordan Society, established in our country at the beginning of October. Those who spoke at the meeting told the exalted Jordanian guest about the House of Friendship's activities and noted the importance of development of friendly bilateral relations.

In giving his opinion of the USSR-Jordan Society, Crown Prince Hasan ibn Talal said: [announcer-read]

I think, that the fact that this society has been formed shows that the forms of relations between our countries now cover broad strata of the USSR and Jordanian people, and have broad prospects. The activities of friendship societies, in my view, serve as an important source of broad mutual acquaintance with our peoples' lives and cultures, facilitating development of cooperation and understanding. We in Jordan value any opportunity to intensify and expand bilateral relations in all aspects, and it was particularly pleasant for me to be at this meeting today with members of the USSR-Jordan Society, which, I hope, will contribute through its activities to the cause of further developing cooperation and understanding between our countries and peoples.

Meets With Kosygin

LD1812257 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1156 GMT 18 Oct 78

[Text] Moscow--The causes of persistent Middle East tension are the ceaseless Israeli aggressions against the Arab countries and the attempts by Israel and the forces behind it to thwart the achievement of a just, all-embracing Middle East settlement and substitute partial separate deals, which oppose the Arab people's interests. This was noted in talks between Aleksey Kosygin, USSR Council of Ministers chairman, and Crown Prince Hasan ibn Talal of the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan, who is in the Soviet Union as guest of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The sides stressed that a just and stable Middle East peace can be achieved only through an all-embracing settlement with participation of all those directly interested, including the PLO. They confirmed their position on the need to use the Geneva peace conference for this aim.

Hasan ibn Talal expressed Jordan's deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for the all-round support it affords to the Arabs in their struggle.

U.S. SEEKS TO CHANGE FIRM JORDANIAN STANCE ON PEACE

LD171223GY Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

['The East: Arabs Reject Separate Deal'--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 17 October--Reporting on the continuing trilateral talks among the United States, Egypt and Israel here, the press notes that Washington is continuing its efforts to draw Jordan and 'moderate representatives' of the Palestinians on Israel-occupied Arab territory into the process of the so-called 'peaceful settlement' as provided for by the Camp David deals.

The Jordanian trip by H. Saunders, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, is primarily attributed to this. The Washington STAR says that the Carter administration is trying to bring about a shift in the Jordanian king's position in order to end isolation in which Egypt has found itself.

Amman, 17 October--Jordan's stance on the Camp David agreements remains unchanged. Jordanian Prime Minister M. Badran told the National Consultative Council. It is based on the need for full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands, for full implementation of the Palestinian people's lawful rights, including that of self-determination, and for restoring Arab sovereignty over East Jerusalem. Thus, the achievement of a just and comprehensive settlement in the Near East remains Jordan's aim.

The prime minister stressed that Jordan supports consultations between Arab countries and would take part in the Baghdad conference of Arab heads of state and government.

Beirut, 17 October--A mass meeting has been held in Bethlehem of Arab mayors from the occupied West Bank. The participants adopted a resolution condemning the separate Egyptian-Israeli Camp David agreements. It confirms that the PLO is the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people. The mayors supported the unanimous Palestinian demand for liberating all Israel-occupied Arab territories and for implementing the Palestinians' inalienable right to create their own independent state in their homeland.

MORE ON BOUMEDIENE TALKS WITH BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN

Camp Davis Strongly Condemned

LD171950GY Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Houari Boumediene, Algeria's president and Council of the Revolution chairman, is currently on a cordial working visit to the Soviet capital. Last Monday, he met with Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin and held talks with them in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding. This atmosphere, which distinguishes the talks between the USSR and Algerian leaders, is further convincing evidence of the longstanding cordial relations and fruitful cooperation linking both countries. During the talks between Houari Boumediene and Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin, a mutual desire to develop and strengthen such relations was stressed. The USSR and Algerian leaders dealt with some urgent questions of cooperation in the political, economic and other fields.

It is worth noting that the multifaceted Soviet-Algerian cooperation has a long history, proving its increasing effectiveness in the interests of both countries and peoples.

It was natural for the Soviet and Algerian leaders to pay particular attention to the current Middle East situation. The official dispatch on these talks specifically underlined that both sides strongly condemned the results of the separate Camp David deal, which was contrary to the Arab countries interested. The Soviet and Algerian leaders unanimously agreed that this collusion noticeably hinders a Middle East settlement and complicates the situation. They also expressed their confidence that a just and lasting Middle East peace can only be achieved through the total withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967 and by realizing the Palestinian Arab people's national rights according to UN resolutions.

Moreover, the Soviet Union and the Republic of Algeria, as do a number of other progressive Arab countries and the PLO, not only firmly adopt a practical posture vis-a-vis overall Middle East settlement, but also are continuously and resolutely struggling, in coordination, for realization of this aim.

Arab Press Reaction Noted

LD1722SZY Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Algiers, October 17, TASS--The Kremlin meeting of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, with Houari Boumediene, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, is in the spotlight of the Algerian press, radio and television.

The newspaper EL MOUDJAHID writes: It is normal and natural that regular meetings are being held between Soviet and Algerian leaders. The political lines of Algeria and of the Soviet Union promote rapprochement of the two peoples, the strengthening of genuine cooperation between them in the spirit of mutual respect and reciprocal interests. These bilateral relations will go on developing, considering the community of viewpoints on many questions.

Both privileged relations, the newspaper stresses, are growing stronger in the course of the joint struggle waged against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonial [words indistinct]. Both states have the same approach to several international problems and to the ways for their solution. The Soviet Union and the Algerian People's Democratic Republic have condemned the capitulatory policy of the Egyptian President as-Sadat, have pointed out that the Palestine Liberation Organization, the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, should take part in any negotiations on the Middle East.

Algeria highly values the steadfast support of the Soviet Union to the cause of the Arabs. Algeria realizes that it was due to Soviet arms that the Arab armies dispelled the myth about Israel's invincibility in 1973. The Arab nations, members of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, regard the Soviet Union as a natural ally of the Arabs.

Algeria and the Soviet Union, the newspaper concludes, are waging a just permanent struggle against all forms of foreign domination.

In Africa they stand in the vanguard of the struggle for the continent's complete decolonisation, against the manoeuvres of imperialism and local reaction. There is no doubt that the Moscow negotiations will promote further rapprochement between the Algerian and the Soviet peoples, establishment of peace and justice throughout the world.

Touching on the anti-Algerian campaign, launched in the Western press in connection with the Moscow negotiations, the newspaper EL MOUDJAHID writes: It obviously does not suit the organizers of this campaign that the Algerian people are striving to build up a just and progressive society, which rules out all interference of neocolonialism and imperialism, and are rendering uncompromising support to the forces that come out for freedom and independence.

Damascus, October 17, TASS--The Syrian newspaper ATH-THAWRAH stresses that the results of the separate Camp David deal were strongly condemned in the course of the Kremlin meeting.

The Soviet leaders and the president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, says the newspaper AL-BA'TH, have pointed out that the Camp David collusion complicates substantially a Middle Eastern settlement, leads to an aggravation of the situation in the Middle East.

Baghdad, October 17, TASS-- The leaders of the Soviet Union and Algeria have expressed firm conviction that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East could be achieved only on the basis of an unconditional and complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab lands occupied in 1967, guaranteeing [passage indistinct] people of Palestine with [words indistinct].

NEWSWEEK ARTICLE IMPLIES EGYPT TO BE MIDEAST POLICEMAN

LD171756Y Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 17, TASS--President as-Sadat of Egypt and President Carter of the United States reached a series of secret verbal agreements at the recent separate Camp David meeting, which are spearheaded against other Arab states. This is pointed out in a published [as received] in the last issue of the magazine NEWSWEEK.

When Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat received the army parade in the Suez Canal Zone, it is pointed out by the author of the article, Armand de Borchgrave, the muzzles of the cannons were turned in an opposite direction from Israel. Instead of that, the Egyptian cannons were trained on Libya. The bulk of the Egyptian armour forces, which took part in the parade, are now being moved from the Sinai front to the western military district adjoining the Libyan border.

Both the Egyptians and the Americans reported that such a strategic redeployment constitutes one of the secret verbal agreements reached during the negotiations between As-Sadat and Carter at Camp David.

At Camp David the American President insisted on tacit cooperation between the United States, Egypt and Israel. One of the clauses of this secret accord provides for an expansion of cooperation between the intelligence services of Egypt and Israel, started at the end of 1976 during the aggravation of Egyptian-Libyan relations. As it follows from (?this article), the United States intends to charge Egypt with the role of African and Middle Eastern policeman. The planned deliveries to Egypt of American armour carriers, self-propelled artillery, ground to air missiles and other armaments are being made directly dependent on progress in the carrying out by the As-Sadat regime of this role.

CAIRO MILITARY AXIS WITH TEL AVIV SACRIFICES ARAB CAUSE

ID1709597 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[V. Golubev article: "A Cairo-Tel Aviv Axis?"]

[Text] As is known, Egyptian President as-Sadat signed two capitulatory documents at Camp David: "A Framework for Peace in the Middle East" and "A Framework For the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty Between Egypt and Israel." The progressive world public has given its assessment of them. However, it has become clear that other documents, the content of which was not published, were also signed.

The existence of such documents has been confirmed by Israeli Premier Begin. Speaking in the Knesset, he stated that Cairo and Tel Aviv have signed agreements which, in his words, "will one day show the Israeli people the full scope of the achievements sealed at Camp David." The Amman newspaper AR-RAY' then reported that in accordance with the secret agreements mentioned, in the event of an armed conflict between Israel and Arab countries, Egypt is to occupy a neutral position. Or more accurately, a position of connivance with the aggressor, which has already led to an unprecedented escalation of Israel's military adventure in Lebanon, to the point of Israeli warships firing on Beirut districts.

However, it is not only this "passive" connivance with the Israeli aggressor that typifies As-Sadat's political line. It has its mainspring, its secret logic, which is already being exposed and becoming clear. Long before Camp David, when the partial Egyptian-Israeli political haggling had just begun, during As-Sadat's separate meetings with Zionist ringleaders in Cairo, Ismailia and Jerusalem, the world press started to speak of the possibility of creating an archreactionary military alliance consisting of Egypt, Israel and certain other countries. In this connection, it is relevant to ask: Everything else aside, wasn't the coordination of both countries' activity in this direction planned with the creation of the Egyptian-Israeli Military Committee? In any case, as the Washington POST indicates, since Camp David, Israeli figures have started to speak unofficially about the possibility of concluding a military alliance between Israel and Egypt, under the aegis of NATO, of course, and directed against neighboring Arab and African countries fighting for independence and freedom.

The danger of such a deal is indicated by Egypt's and Israel's mutual military participation in suppressing the people's uprising last spring in Shaba Province, when NATO countries carried out an armed intervention in Zaire. The African press reported at that time that Israeli specialists were protecting military sites, while Egyptian military instructors were operating in the battlefield against the insurrectionists.

In this context, the report in the French weekly (VSD), to the effect that Egypt and Israel are holding mutual consultations on organizing joint "resistance" to the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, recently formed by Syria, Libya, Algeria, South Yemen and the PLO, is of special interest. As (VSD) writes, Egyptian Vice President Marshal Mubarak has been charged with an "official mission" within the framework of the Camp David agreements. He has held talks with Israeli Defense Minister Weizman. Agreement has already been reached on establishing a telex link between the general staffs of the two countries and on elaborating a joint secret code. It is also reported that representatives of military circles have discussed measures necessary for rebuffing a possible "attack" on Israel from the north, and on Egypt from the west. [paragraph continues]

Here the journal stresses that Cairo has concentrated its army and a naval squadron against Libya, while Tel Aviv has deployed units on the Syrian border in a state of combat readiness.

It is impossible not to see that the Pentagon and NATO have a very favorable attitude toward throwing together a Cairo-Tel Aviv axis, encouraging its emergence. However, the Damascus newspaper ATH-THAWRAH writes in this connection, As-Sadat should not forget that Israel is still the West's favorite child, and the United States is primarily concerned with its military superiority. Thus, whereas in the 3 years preceding the 1973 October Near East war, U.S. military aid to Israel totaled $900 million, in the 3 years after that war Israel received $4.5 billion in U.S. aid. Of course, in the so-called new "balanced" approach, the United States also allots a certain place to military supplies to Egypt, but such supplies can in no way jeopardize Israel's superiority. For instance, in accordance with a comprehensive deal approved by the U.S. Congress on weapons supplies to the Near East, Israel will receive 25 F-15 aircraft and 75 F-16's, while Egypt will only receive 50 second-rate F-5's.

As a result of this policy, a significant qualitative and quantitative increase has taken place in the Israeli Armed Forces since the 1973 war, according to the TIME magazine. Israel now possesses just over three times as many tanks and armored carriers as in 1973, and is capable of mobilizing nearly 500,000 soldiers, as against 300,000 in 1973.

In the light of these facts, Cairo's capitulation, particularly in the military sphere, becomes even more obvious. This is the real betrayal: As-Sadat is moving from military confrontation with Israel to the creation of a Cairo-Tel Aviv military axis, leading to the sacrifice of the all-Arab cause of struggle against the Israeli aggressors.

COMING BAGHDAD CONFERENCE HAILED BY ARAB MEDIA

LD1721167 Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 17, TASS--Preparations for the conference of heads of state and government of Arab nations, which is to open on November 2nd, are continuing in the Iraqi capital. On the initiative of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq, the Arab leaders will coordinate their stand vis-a-vis the capitulatory course of As-Sadat and the treacherous deal he concluded at Camp David.

In an interview to French pressmen, Saddam Hussyn, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq, stressed that the Baghdad meeting would be attended by leaders of the Arab states, which, regardless of the difference of their political orientation, are fully resolved to wage a struggle for the liquidation of the consequences of Israeli aggression. He said that due to the new situation in the Middle East, created by the Camp David collusion, it became necessary to settle the differences between Iraq, on the one hand, and Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization, on the other.

The Iraqi people and all the progressive Arab forces, it is pointed out by the Baghdad newspaper TARIQ ASH-CHA'B, attach great importance to the forthcoming meeting, which has the purpose of strengthening the unity of all the detachments of the Arab national-liberation movement, coming out against the plans of imperialism, Zionism and reaction. The progressive states of the Arab world, the newspaper says, are strong enough to wage a successful struggle against these plans.

TARIQ ASH-SHA'B stresses the imperative need of strengthening the alliance of the Arab national-liberation movement with the countries of the socialist community, primarily with the Soviet Union. The newspaper recalls that it is precisely the backing of the socialist states that gives the progressive Arab nations a chance to oppose the reactionary pact, which is being created in the Middle East by imperialism, Zionism, and the present Egyptian regime.

The newspaper urges all the patriotic and anti-imperialist forces of the Arab states to rally their ranks and make the Baghdad conference the starting point for joint actions to thwart the plans of imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction, to liberate the occupied Arab territories and ensure the lawful national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. The Syrian newspaper TISHRIN notes that the participants of the Baghdad conference should be prepared for joint actions in order to rebuff As-Sadat's capitulatory course and the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism.

The Baghdad meeting, says the Syrian newspaper ATH-THAWRAH, is called upon to expand the membership of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation, directed against the Egyptian president's treacherous course, to add new forces to the front and to boost its potential. The newspaper expresses the conviction that the conference will strengthen the front and help to reduce to naught the capitulatory plans and plots, encroaching upon the interests of the Arab peoples.

LEBANESE CONFERENCE, TENSION IN BEIRUT CONTINUE

LD1720185Y Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 17, TASS--The foreign ministers of six Arab states attending the conference at Bayt ad-Din continue discussing ways for settling the Lebanese crisis. The press reports that they (?stressed) the need to implement a plan for ensuring security that would first of all envisage an end to the cooperation of conservative forces with Israel.

At the same time, right-wing Christian leaders continue to issue belligerent statements, heating up the situation in the country. The chairman of the conservative "Lebanese Front," Shum'un, in particular, once again demanded the complete withdrawal of the inter-Arab peace-keeping forces from Lebanon. Local political commentators associate actions by Lebanese conservatives with their intention to provoke fresh armed clashes and frustrate the conference at Bayt ad-Din.

The national patriotic forces of the country came out against foreign interference in Lebanese affairs and the attempts to internationalize the Lebanese conflict. They appealed to the Bayt ad-Din conference to facilitate a comprehensive settlement of the crisis, to preserve Lebanon's integrity, its Arab essence, and the restoration of state sovereignty throughout the country's territory.

Due to provocations by right-wing Christian armed formations, tension in the Lebanese capital continues. Conservative snipers keep active in the eastern part of the city, where six civilians fell victims to sniping. In a number of quarters exchanges of fire took place between right-wing detachments and units of the inter-Arab force. A strong fire flared up [words indistinct] the fuel depots at Dawra, several shells [word indistinct] yesterday in the western districts of the capital Barbarah and Musraub. Eastern Beirut is still cut off from other parts of the city.

Ceaseless provocative sallies by the Israeli military facilitate an escalation of tension. Today two aircraft of the Israeli Airforce violated Lebanon's air space and flew over the Bayt ad-Din district.

UN'S WALDHEIM PROTESTS ISRAELI SUBVERSION IN LEBANON

LD1722207 Moscow TASS in English 2257 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 17, TASS--U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim sharply criticized Israel for its subversive activities in South Lebanon. In a statement circulated here, Kurt Waldheim protests against the fact that Israeli servicemen attacked together with right-wing Christian militia the headquarters of the U.N. international peace-keeping force in South Lebanon in the area of An-Naqurah. During this impudent provocation four members of the U.N. headquarters personnel were kidnapped. Later, two of them were released.

The protest addressed to the Israeli U.N. Mission stresses that such actions not only interfere with the normal work of U.N. representatives but also undermine the efforts made by the international community to stabilize the situation in Lebanon and to restore peace in the Middle East.

SYRIAN VETERANS DELEGATION VISITS 9-16 OCTOBER

LD1617587 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 17, TASS--A delegation of the Association of War Veterans of the Syrian Arab Republic stayed in the USSR from October 9 to 16 at the invitation of the Soviet War Veterans Committee. The Syrian delegation was headed by Brigadier General Mansur Mohammad. The guests were received at the Soviet War Veterans Committee by Air Force Lieutenant-General Nikolay Dagayev, committee's deputy chairman.

During the talk Mansur Mohammad told in detail about the markedly negative reaction of the Arab public opinion to the separate collusion of imperialist and Zionist forces and reactionary Arab circles at Camp David. The Syrian guest stated that the only correct path of solving the Middle East problem is the convocation of the Geneva conference with the participation of all the sides concerned and the two co-chairman--the USSR and the USA. The delegation's head highly praised the firm and principled stand of the Soviet Union vis-a-vis the Middle East conflict, and expressed heart-felt gratitude for the support of the just course of the Arab peoples in their struggle for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and restoration of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Soviet war veterans declared for a firm support to the Arab peoples' struggle for their legitimate rights. It was stressed that separate talks and concessions to the aggressor still more aggravate the situation in the Middle East.

To establish peace in the Middle East it is necessary to eliminate the causes of the Arab-Israeli conflict and to liquidate the aftermaths of the Israeli aggression. In this connection the need was stressed to rally together and activate all the forces which oppose the capitulatory and anti-Arab line in the Middle East affairs.

During the meeting the belief was expressed that the relations between the Soviet War Veterans Committee and the Association of War Veterans of the Syrian Arab Republic will develop and deepen in every way.

PRETORIA FOREIGN MINISTERS' TALKS ON NAMIBIA DESCRIBED

LD171744Y Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Talks are underway in Pretoria between the South African prime minister and foreign secretaries of five Western countries: the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada. According to press reports, the sides intend to finalize a program of action concerning Namibia. Here is a comment by our observer Vladislav Chernukha:

Namibia, known before as South-West Africa, has for many years now been occupied by South Africa. The racists have turned it into their colony. With the growth of the liberation struggle in Namibia, the apartheid regime has to seek new forms of control of the territory. This aim is pursued by the election farce scheduled for December 4th. The racists feel certain that the election of leaders is a foregone conclusion as the country is occupied by South African troops.

But such a settlement cannot satisfy the people of Namibia or the world community. The United Nations has on many occasions called on South Africa to withdraw from Namibia and give its people the right to self-determination. Recently, it put forward a plan for granting independence to Namibia under international control, but South Africa keeps ignoring the United Nations opinion. Obviously, the racists behave as they do because they have the support of certain powers. It is the very NATO countries whose high-ranking envoys have now gathered in Pretoria. For years the United States, Britain and other Western countries have been giving extensive financial, economic and military aid to the regime that trampled on the basic human rights of 20 million Africans in South Africa and Namibia. Twice the United States and Britain vetoed in the Security Council draft resolutions on imposing an embargo on arms sales to South Africa. The purpose of these documents was to make Pretoria withdraw its 50,000 occupation troops and administration from Namibia. If 18 months ago the five Western countries stepped up diplomatic activity on this question, it was not because they decided to press for the freedom of Namibia together with other countries; their so-called mediation is intended to prevent the transfer of power to the South-West African People's Organization which has been recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. The West wants to pave the way for a regime that will ensure economic, political, and strategic military interests of the NATO countries in Namibia. It is in this light that one should view the current trip to South Africa of the foreign ministry heads of the five Western countries. There is only one reason why they want to persuade the South African regime not to hold elections in Namibia under the supervision of occupation forces: They are afraid that the scheme may fail and South Africa and the West will then be unable to keep Namibia in subjugation.

Vance Visit

LD180603Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Vladimir Volgin commentary]

[Excerpts] The proclaimed aim of Vance's current visit to the racists of Pretoria is to discuss the question of Namibia. Officially, Washington is describing the visit as an effort by American diplomacy to supposedly convince the Republic of South Africa to give up plans for illegal elections in Namibia and to follow United Nations resolutions and withdraw from the country. And Washington is saying that if Pretoria won't listen, peace in southern Africa will be in great danger.

This is approximately how Washington promoted Ian Smith's invitation to the United States. Similar statements were also made that if it isn't possible to convince Smith's regime to reach an agreement with leaders of the national liberation movement of Zimbabwe the situation in Africa will become even more explosive. The way the United States is supposedly trying to end racism and colonialism in southern Africa is in direct contradiction with United Nations resolutions.

The leaders of the United States administration have on several occasions spoken in favor of black majority governments in all parts of Africa where whites are now in power. For instance, Secretary Vance has said that the United States cannot defend a government based on a system of racial domination and still remain true to itself. However, United States policy in action is aimed at helping the racist regimes stay in power. As the American press has commented, Ian Smith gained definite propaganda capital for himself through his United States visit, and Vance's current visit to the Republic of South Africa also serves as moral support to the racist regime. But the heads of racist Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa face isolation on the international scene. Their regimes are considered illegal and criminal everywhere in the world and their own people condemn them and are fighting in every way they can. Nevertheless, United States leaders host the racists, go to visit them and agree to hold talks with them. Of course, all this is an exhibition of invaluable moral support for the doomed racist leaders.

The United States and other NATO countries also give the racists plenty of economic aid in violation of United Nations resolutions. This moral and material support to the racist governments of southern Africa poses the main threat to peace and security in this part of the world. Backed up by this support from the United States and other Western countries the racists commit outrages against their own citizens, provoke armed actions against neighboring countries and try by any means to hold on to power. Because of this kind of aid from the United States the racists of South Africa are threatening to block the United Nations plans for Namibia. The way to peace in Africa and liberation from racism and colonialism in the Republic of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe is indicated in the United Nations resolution that calls for totally isolating and boycotting the racist regimes and supporting the national liberation movements there. It is the duty of every government that truly values international security and human rights to do what it can to follow the United Nations resolutions.

CONGO WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

LD1714147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A delegation of secretaries of regional committees of the Congolese Workers Party [PCT] headed by (P. Miatuka-Tsasa), member of the PCT Central Committee, which had been in the Soviet Union in accordance with a plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the PCT, left for home 13 October. The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work and International Departments, familiarized itself with Chuvashskiy Obkom's experience of work on implementing the 25th congress decisions and visited a number of industrial enterprises and kolkhozes.

The Congolese comrades emphasized during talks that the PCT attaches great significance to studying the CPSU's historic experience in building socialism and expressed gratitude to the Soviet people for their immutable solidarity with the efforts of the Congolese working people aimed at strengthening national independence and building a new society.

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER AMIN PRAISES SOVIET ASSISTANCE

LD2721ZY Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, October 27, TASS--The April Revolution of 1978, carried out under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan with the active support of the armed forces and broad working masses, has resulted in the creation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a state of workers and peasants. Our immediate aim is to develop the country along the non-capitalist road, it was stated in an interview to the British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES by Hafizullah Amin, deputy prime-minister and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. As the revolution develops, he said, remnants of feudalism, social inequality and illiteracy will be wiped out in our country, the people will be provided with food and housing.

Dwelling on the internal political situation, H. Amin noted that the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the revolutionary government of the country enjoyed full support of the entire people, who welcome the plans for the country's development. He pointed to the importance of the explanatory work carried out by party members among the working masses, the people's participation in the solution of the problems facing the country. Touching on the Afghan-Soviet relations, H. Amin notes the Soviet Union is our great friend and neighbour. It is rendering Afghanistan unselfish assistance. Our relations are based on principles of fraternity, equality, respect of sovereignty and national independence. This fruitful cooperation contributes to our successes, helps us to uphold our independence and to adhere to the policy of non-alignment.

BANGLADESH CP OFFICIAL CALLS FOR LIFTING BAN ON PARTY

LD1421ZOY Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Dacca, October 14, TASS--General Secretary of the Communist Party of Bangladesh CC Mohammed Farhad demanded that the ban on the activity of the Communist Party of Bangladesh be immediately lifted. Addressing a press conference in Dacca today, he said that a year ago the authorities unlawfully banned the Communist Party of Bangladesh totally without foundation under the invented pretext of its complicity in the attempted anti-government coup. This happened in spite of the resolute condemnation of the attempted coup d'etat by the leadership of the Communist Party of Bangladesh.

The Communist Party of Bangladesh has always reflected the sentiments and aspirations of the working people, M. Farhad stressed, has always come out for the country's social and economic progress and for its flourishing. Therefore, the call for starting a massive campaign of collecting signatures under the appeal demanding the legalization of the activity of the Communist Party of Bangladesh has met with nation-wide response.

More than 100,000 signatures have been collected (?under) the appeal over a short time. The campaign is continuing now. Meetings and rallies are being held in different cities of the country. Their participants pass resolutions demanding the cancellation of the unlawful measure against the Communist Party of Bangladesh. The same statements have been issued by leaders of major political parties of Bangladesh, workers in science and culture, trade union figures, students and servicemen.

Parliamentary elections are soon to be held in that country, M. Farhad said. It is absolutely necessary to lift the ban on the activity of the Communist Party for establishing genuine democracy.

SOVIET ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN STEEL INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

LD271045Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Shirokov article: "Fruitful Results"]

[Text] Traditional USSR-Indian cooperation is continuing to develop successfully. The Soviet-Indian working group on metallurgy met in Moscow recently and examined draft proposals to boost the productivity of the Bokaro and Bhilai metallurgical combines constructed in India with the Soviet Union's assistance. The creation of the foundations of the Indian economy's state sector is linked with these enterprises.

Bhilai was the pioneer of Indian heavy industry in the state sector. Bokaro is the country's largest metallurgical enterprise and is becoming the center of a new, rapidly growing industrial complex. The proposals for increasing the combines' productivity, as elaborated by Soviet planning and scientific research organizations in cooperation with the Indian state corporation for planning metallurgical enterprises take into account progressive technical options and the advanced experience of metallurgical plants of the USSR and other countries.

Soviet and Indian organizations are now working on expanding Bokaro and Bhilai to insure that production capacity of each reaches 4 million tons of steel a year. India has already received most of the Soviet equipment needed to expand the Bokaro metallurgical combine. Some 30 percent of the equipment for expanding Bhilai has been produced in India, mainly at the heavy machine-building plant in Ranchi, also constructed with the Soviet Union's assistance. The new proposals provide for an increase in the annual capacity of the Bokaro combine to 5.5 million tons and of the Bhilai combine to 5 million tons of steel.

Speaking recently at a press conference in Delhi, Biju Patnaik, Indian minister of steel and mines, said that cooperation with the USSR had enabled India to rapidly achieve self-sufficiency in this very important sector of the Indian economy. The Soviet Union, the minister noted, has given India modern technology and helped to train national skilled cadres. Metallurgical cooperation is merely one of the facets of the diverse, friendly Soviet-Indian relations, which for over 20 years have been influencing both countries' development. These relations are also a significant stabilizing factor serving the interests of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

Press Conference

LD271045Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Delhi--Indo-Soviet economic and technical cooperation has been developing successfully with every passing year. This was stated at a 13 October press conference in Moscow by B. Patnaik, Indian Minister of steel and mines. He expressed satisfaction with the results of Moscow meetings and talks, during which both states confirmed their desire to continue developing mutually advantageous cooperation in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and the oil and coal industries. They also noted the importance of cooperation between India and the USSR in promoting the economic development of third countries.

The minister noted the Soviet people's impressive successes in economic development.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PHAM VAN DONG'S SOUTHEAST ASIAN TOUR

Arrives in Malaysia

LD121302Y Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Singapore, October 12, TASS--The prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong, today arrived in Malaysia on an official five-day visit. He will hold talks with Malaysia's premier, Datuk Hussein Bin Onn.

Speaking upon his arrival at Kuala Lumpur Airport, Pham Van Dong said that the purpose of his visit was to strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries, resting on the principles of mutual respect for the independence and sovereignty of both states and on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

Statement on Visit

LD161112Y Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, October 16, TASS--The joint Malaysian-Vietnamese statement, signed here today by the heads of government of the two countries upon the conclusion of a visit to Malaysia by the prime minister of the Government of the SRV, Pham Van Dong, stresses the need for turning Southeast Asia into an area of peace, independence, neutrality, stability and welfare.

It is also said in the statement that the further development of relations between Vietnam and Malaysia should rest on respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the right of each country to determine independently its economic, social and political system. The heads of government stressed that all disputes, which may arise between the two countries, should be settled by peaceful means and through negotiations.

The leaders of the two countries reaffirmed their commitment to the principles and aims of the non-aligned movement.

The Malaysian press stresses that the signing of the joint statement, which sets forth the basic principles to govern the two friendly countries of the region in developing relations between them, is a major historic event not only for Malaysia and Vietnam, but also for the whole of Southeast Asia.

Arrives in Singapore

LD160914Y Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Singapore, October 16, TASS--Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong has come from Malaysia here today for a two-day official visit at the invitation of Singapore's government. In Paya Lebar Airport he was met by Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore Lee Kuan Yew, other officials.

This visit, says a statement for the press made by the head of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam upon arrival in Singapore, is a good opportunity for strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in different spheres on the basis of respect for independence, sovereignty, equality, and mutual benefit. It is in the interests of Vietnam and Singapore and also the interests of peace, stability, well-being in Southeast Asia and the lofty aims of the non-alignment movement, stresses the statement of the prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Visits Hailed

LD121331Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Comrade Pham Van Dong, premier of the SRV, has begun his official friendship visit to Malaysia and will visit the Republic of Singapore afterwards. Malaysia is the fourth Southeast Asian country to welcome Comrade Pham Van Dong, who previously visited Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia.

These visits testify to Vietnam's policy of continuously and vigorously developing and strengthening its overall cooperation and friendly relations with neighboring countries. Southeast Asian political and social circles have welcomed Vietnam's policy of transforming this region into a zone of peace. The joint communiques issued on his previous visits and the speeches by Southeast Asian leaders have stressed that the only way to solve disputes and differences among the countries in this region is through peaceful negotiations. The Southeast Asian countries should strive to consolidate peace in their region and oppose the scheme of the various reactionary forces to sacrifice the interests of Southeast Asian countries for their selfish objectives.

Comrade Pham Van Dong's visits prove the SRV's sincere desire to develop its friendly relations and its stable, long-term cooperation with all other Southeast Asian countries. The agreements on trade, economic, scientific and technological cooperation signed by Vietnam and other Southeast Asian countries will certainly contribute to achieving these objectives.

Obviously, Comrade Pham Van Dong's visits have contributed to further enhancing the SRV's prestige in the international arena and demonstrated its sincere desire to consolidate peace in Southeast Asia which until very recently had been a hot spot on our planet. Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos said: Premier Pham Van Dong's visits to Southeast Asia have dispelled the suspicion and fears that long existed in this part of the world. Comrade Pham Van Dong's talks with other Southeast Asian leaders are an indication that the imperialists and the Peking authorities--who side with them--have failed in their schemes to undermine the development of good relations among the Southeast Asian countries and to create obstacles to the consolidation of cooperation and furthering of mutual understanding between the SRV and other countries in the region.

INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER AGAINST TIES WITH PRC

LD241650Y Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Jakarta, October 16, TASS--The Indonesian Government considers that the time has not yet come for the normalization of diplomatic relations with China, a press conference in Jakarta was told by the foreign minister, Kusumaatmadja Mochtar, on his arrival from New York where he took part in the U.N. General Assembly session. According to the minister, there are numerous circumstances in the way of normalizing relations between the two countries. First of all, said Kusumaatmadja Mochtar, it is necessary to settle the issue of the new law of citizenship. Under the old law, many citizens of Chinese origin have the right to enjoy double citizenship, that is Indonesian and Chinese, which creates certain problems.

Besides, said the minister, a considerable section of the Indonesian public speaks against an early restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries in view of Peking's former subversive role in Indonesia. And the government takes this opinion into consideration. The foreign minister stressed the necessity to remain vigilant in regard to China, because Peking has no intention of giving up its policy of supporting subversive forces.

POVERTY, LACK OF CIVIL RIGHTS IN CAMBODIA NOTED

LD141813GY Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh Radio has carried an interview with Pol Pot, prime minister of Kampuchea, which was devoted to the situation in the country. He claimed that the population of Kampuchea was completely satisfied with their fate. All inhabitants are well-fed and well-dressed. They have housing and receive medical care. According to him, more than 90 percent of the country's population can now read and write.

These statements, our commentator notes, are aimed at distracting world public attention from those reliable reports from Kampuchea that paint a horrific picture of poverty and deprivation of civil rights among the masses. This is the result of a monstrous experiment being conducted by the Kampuchean authorities who are following the Chinese recipe for the creation of an ideal society.

Recently, the UN Human Rights Commission published documents in Geneva that fully refute Pol Pot's soothing statements. Evidence provided by witnesses who have managed to escape from Kampuchea shows that it has been turned into an enormous concentration camp. All these eyewitness testimonies demolish utterly the statements from the Phnom Penh leadership and their Peking protectors that everything is fine in Kampuchea as regards the observation of human rights.

VIETNAM REFUTES PRC-CAMBODIAN CLAIM OF AGGRESSION PLAN

LD171706GY Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, October 17, TASS--The Foreign Ministry of the SRV refuted slanderous fabrications by official circles and propaganda bodies of the PRC and Kampuchean, alleging that Vietnam is preparing an offence against Kampuchea in the forthcoming dry season.

These fabrications are used by Peking's ruling circles and the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary grouping in order to camouflage new plans of adventuristic actions against our country, stated an SRV Foreign Ministry spokesman in an interview for a correspondent of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY. While disseminating fables about Vietnam's preparations for attacking Kampuchea, the Chinese authorities are feverishly increasing arms deliveries to the Phnom Penh regime, sending advisers and servicemen to Kampuchea, intensifying provocations aimed at violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam, are building up tension on the Sino-Vietnamese border, threatening the security of the SRV.

Using the reactionary grouping of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary as a tool for carrying out its expansionist, great-power policy in regard to Southeast Asian countries, first of all against Vietnam, the Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed, Peking wants to deceive world public opinion and paint the SRV as an aggressor. However, it is the ruling circles of Peking who, with the hands of their Kampuchean underlings, are for more than three years now waging an aggressive war against Vietnam. This policy of the Chinese leaders is spearheaded against the independence, sovereignty and security of the SRV and is a threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Our government's position in relations with China and Kampuchea is clear, went on the SRV Foreign Ministry spokesman. We are fully resolved to uphold Vietnam's independence, freedom, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

At the same time we respect the independence, freedom, sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries. The SRV Government has put forth many realistic proposals aimed at eliminating tension both in relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea, and in relations between Vietnam and China. These proposals remain in force.

PRC'S PROVOCATIONS AGAINST VIETNAM CONDEMNED

LD1715192Y Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 17, TASS--Nguyen Ngoc Minh, head of the delegation of Vietnamese lawyers, director of the Jurisprudence Institute in Hanoi, resolutely condemned Chinese leaders who continue provocations against Vietnam, the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community.

Speaking today at the Moscow conference of lawyers from the CMEA countries, he emphasized that Peking is paying lip-service while condemning hegemonism and expansionism. In fact, it is striving to achieve its hegemonistic ambitions vis-a-vis Vietnam and some other countries.

China is setting Kampuchea against Vietnam by dispatching there its military advisers, weapons and hardware, and unleashes [illegible]ashed on the Vietnamese border.

Peking has obviously entered a collusion with imperialism and reaction in order to split the socialist community and undermine the international revolutionary movement in other countries, stressed Nguyen Ngoc Minh. Peking's leaders are striving to force the Vietnamese people to give up its friendship with the USSR, other socialist countries and all peace-loving and progressive forces on earth. But its attempts will fizzle out, said Nguyen Ngoc Minh.

ADDITIONS TO GROMYKO'S RECEPTION OF VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER

The following additions to the item entitled "Gromyko Receives Vietnamese Foreign Minister Trinh," published in the 13 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, L 1, are supplied from Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 13 October, page 4:

Page L 1, first paragraph, line one, dateline...Moscow, 12 October...is omitted in PRAVDA.

Same page, last paragraph, penultimate line, PRAVDA version reads...Vietnam's just cause.

A.A. Gromyko held a luncheon in the guest's honor. The luncheon was attended by K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; USSR deputy foreign ministers; Nguyen Huu Khieu, Socialist Republic of Vietnam ambassador to the USSR, and other Soviet and Vietnamese officials.

On the same day Nguyen Duy Trinh left for home. He was seen off by N.P. Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister, and responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Foreign Ministry....supplying additional paragraphs.

JAPAN'S EMERGENCY LEGISLATION ISSUE CRITICIZED

OW1709417 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 14 Oct 78 OW

[Yuriy Afonin commentary]

[Excerpts] The 8th extraordinary Japanese Diet session makes a strange impression on outsiders. A scrutiny of Diet debate material yields the impression that Japan is overshadowed by the threat of armed attack and that making preparations to repel it has become the state's primary task. This impression is strengthened by reading newspaper reports on the Diet proceedings. The words people come across most frequently in Japanese newspaper and television reports are "emergency legislation." A top Defense Agency official stressed the need to enact such legislation and the government subsequently issued an instruction on studying the matter. This naturally raises the following question: Is the Japanese Government really convinced that a surprise attack on Japan is imminent? Probably not. At any rate, in replying to questions in the Diet, Prime Minister Fukuda said the possibility of surprise attack was very slim. Why then has the emergency legislation issue been raised as if it were one of the most urgent issues confronting modern Japan?

Japanese officials explain that as long as the Self-Defense Forces [SDF] exist for the country's defense, it is incumbent upon the SDF to prepare for any surprise attack. However, this explanation is obviously insufficient, because it does not explain at all why the clamor over emergency legislation has come about at this of all times. The answer to this question must be found in the situation in Japan and in its surrounding areas.

The intensification of militarization is undoubtedly one characteristic of Japan's internal situation. This is manifest from the fact that Japanese-U.S. military cooperation is being stepped up, that the SDF is not only equipped with the latest defensive weapons and that ever-intensifying attempts are being made to convince the Japanese public of the need for a military buildup. The clamor over emergency legislation is directly linked to intensifying militarization. Accordingly, adopting of this legislation will pave the way for the military to exercise greater influence on political life, including political [word indistinct].

When we turn to the situation in Japan's surrounding areas, we notice, first of all, that the emergency legislation issue was raised when the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty was signed. About a month ago, ASAHI SHIMBUN said: The change in China's attitude toward the Japan-U.S. security treaty and the SDF has had some effect on raising the emergency legislation issue. In this sense, the signing of the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty and the active debate on the emergency legislation issue have something fundamentally in common.

There is another factor which [should not be overlooked]. The emergency legislation presumes Japan's being attacked by surprise. This presumption is in complete accord with the Peking leaders' contention of the inevitability of a new war. As you know, China is the only country whose leaders are justifying war and advocating preparations for war as a major policy goal. Does Japan want to follow Peking's example? If it does, the Sino-Japanese treaty will have nothing to do with strengthening the peace so fervently advocated in its preamble.

There is another facet to the issue. As the Japanese Diet was discussing this issue, the U.S. Navy carried out an exercise in the Pacific waters surrounding Japan, followed by the maritime SDF's largest naval exercise since the end of World War II. These exercises seem to contradict the official Japanese statement that Japan is pursuing a policy of peace with all nations.

This reminds us of the warning issued by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko at the recent 33d UN General Assembly session against the disconcerting tendency of Japanese policies. It is hoped, he said, that Japan will not follow the same old road which brought tremendous suffering to other nations and led Japan to catastrophe.

The Japanese Government stressed the need to discuss the emergency legislation issue, while spurning outright the opposition demand for a tax cut. In other words, the government wants to impose emergency legislation on the Japanese people instead of giving them a tax break. We hope the (pitiful) slogan "guns before butter" will not prevail in Japan.

SHLOKAYA ZHIZN NOTES SOVIET AID TO KOREAN REBUILDING

LD1613535Y Moscow SHLOKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 12 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[V. Dmitriyev commentary: "In the Spirit of Cooperation"]

[Text] Today is an important date in the history of Soviet-DPRK relations. Thirty years ago, 12 October 1948, diplomatic relations were established between our countries.

The long colonial rule of Japanese imperialism heavily marked the country's economic and social life. An acute shortage of specialists existed in all sectors of the national economy. The country had to be raised from the ruins. The Soviet Union came to the aid of the Korean people. In March 1949, an economic and cultural cooperation agreement was signed between the USSR and the DPRK. The economic progress and successful fulfillment of economic and cultural building plans in the DPRK are inseparably linked with the republic's close cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, and above all with the Soviet Union.

But it is not only in the economic sphere that our countries cooperate. The Soviet Union vigorously supports the DPRK's demands for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the creation of conditions favorable to the achievement of the peaceful unification of the whole country. The relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries are valued highly in the Soviet Union. They took shape in the joint struggle of our peoples against imperialism and reaction, against the forces of aggression and war and for the building of the new society.

FISHERIES PROTOCOL WITH DPRK SIGNED IN PYONGYANG

SK1401259Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 13 Oct 78 SK

[Text] The meeting of the USSR-DPRK fishery committee has concluded in Pyongyang. A protocol was signed foreseeing the further strengthening of cooperation between our two countries in the fishery sector -- an important sector of the people's economy. For example, the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK] will expand scientific and technical ties in the fishery sector during 1978 and 1979. There will be close contact among ichthyologists. For example, research members of the USSR Fishery Research Institute and the Wonsan Fishery Research Institute will exchange scientific information, and scientific survey work will be launched in the northwest Pacific. In addition, regulations on fishery operations in the area outside the coastal (?zone) zones of the Soviet Union and the DPRK were prescribed. People's Korea will undertake joint efforts to utilize marine resources in a rational manner.

BREZHNEV SIGNS DECREE AWARDING ORDER OF LENIN TO ARMENIA

LD1316287Y Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 13, TASS--The Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic was awarded the Order of Lenin. The decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet says that the republic has been awarded for [as received] the Armenian people's successes in economic and cultural development and in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of Armenia's becoming part of Russia. The decree was signed by Leonid Brezhnev, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

CPSU OCTOBER SLOGANS HAILED AS ACTION PROGRAM

LD1715237Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Party Calls to New Victories"]

[Text] Preparations for big nationwide festivals are always filled with special significance. Now, too, the approach of a glorious revolutionary date--the Soviet state's birthday--is clearly being sensed in the country's social life. Our people are greeting it through the shock watch of the 5-year plan. The patriotic feelings and creative energy of millions are being raised still higher by the CPSU Central Committee slogans for the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution published yesterday. Imbued with the life-giving ideas of Marxism-Leninism and with profound faith in the creative strength of the masses, they disclose the prospects and routine tasks of our further progress.

"Working people of the Soviet Union! Struggle to implement the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and seek to totally realize the potential of developed socialism!"

The might of our homeland is increasing with each new year and each step along the path opened up by Great October, and this potential is becoming broader and more diverse. The sociopolitical and ideological unity of Soviet society, the unbreakable alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia, and the fraternal friendship of all the country's nations and nationalities are strengthening. The new USSR Constitution--the fundamental law of the world's first socialist state of the whole people--is living, acting and working, insuring the genuine democracy and great activity of citizens. The cohesion of all the people around their dear Leninist party--the inspirer and organizer of the victorious October Revolution and the leading and directing force of our society--is more monolithic than ever.

By tradition addressing the Soviet people on the threshold of the festival, the party sets clear aims for every detachment of working people. The chief task now is to insure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1978 plan in the course of the competition and to strive persistently for the highest labor productivity, production efficiency and work quality.

Industrial collectives must commission capacities more quickly and make better use of them; they must broaden the path for new equipment, progressive technology and advanced experience and must satisfy more fully the Soviet people's growing requirements for good commodities. The party expects good, economical work from construction workers, on a modern technical basis--which will make it possible to hand over all projects without delays. [paragraph continues]

The implementation of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum decisions and the struggle for the comprehensive and dynamic development of agriculture demand nationwide concern. It is the paramount task of rural working people to successfully realize their socialist pledges for the production and sale to the state of grain, meat and other products, to carry out the wintering of livestock in an exemplary manner, and to lay firm foundations for a good harvest next year. Every kilogram of produce from the fields and livestock units must be preserved and utilized for the good of the people. In all links of our economy it is essential to mobilize production reserves more actively, to accelerate scientific and technical progress and to save raw materials, fuel, electricity, metal and other supplies. The enhancement of organization and the strengthening of order and discipline are indispensable conditions for fruitful work.

V.I. Lenin taught that the best way to celebrate the anniversary of the great revolution is to concentrate attention on unresolved tasks. Following Lenin's behest, the party sets these tasks before specialists and scientists, cultural figures and workers in transport and communications, trade and services, public education and health. The party's valedictory words are addressed to trade unions and the Komsomol, to our valiant soldiers and veterans and youth, to Soviet women, pioneers and schoolchildren. Everyone finds in the slogans a clear and specific action program in the general formation of creators of the new society. It is the honorable duty of communists to march in the vanguard of the nationwide struggle for fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

Great October was the chief event of our age and the start of mankind's shift of world-wide-historic significance away from capitalism and toward socialism. The planet's appearance has changed fundamentally and is continuing to change as a result of the development of the world revolutionary process. On the eve of the October anniversary, true to the ideas of proletarian internationalism, our party and all Soviet people send ardent greetings to their class brothers--to the communist and workers parties and the peoples of the socialist countries, the working people of the capitalist world, and all fighters against imperialism and for freedom, democracy and social progress. May the mighty invincible alliance of the present day's three main revolutionary forces--world socialism, the international proletariat and the national liberation movement--strengthen!

The ideas of October--which proclaimed "Peace to the Peoples!"--are the foundation of the Soviet Union's consistently peace-loving Leninist foreign policy. The program elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the peoples' freedom and independence is being implemented increasingly fully. This noble policy has once again been convincingly expressed in the CPSU Central Committee slogans. We stand for the complete liquidation of the consequences of Israeli aggression and for a just and lasting peace in the Near East. We seek the full implementation of the Final Act of the all-European conference and the transformation of Europe into a continent of peace, security, cooperation and social progress. We uphold the interests of strengthening peace, cooperation and neighborly relations and the interests of security in Asia. These words in the slogans are addressed to all the peoples: Step up the struggle to remove the threat of a new world war, to deepen detente, to end the arms race and make the transition to disarmament.

The Soviet people--builder of the new society and stanch champion of peace throughout the world--are preparing to greet the October festival worthily. Full of strength, they are looking confidently to the future: The cause of the great revolution is triumphing.

"Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, under the leadership of the Communist Party--forward to new victories in the building of communism!"

GEORGIA'S BOGDANOVSKIY RAYKOM REPLACES FIRST SECRETARY

LD171309Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Bogdanovka, GRUZINFORM--A Bogdanovskiy Raykom plenum has been held to discuss an organizational question. The plenum released Comrade M. Zh. Maksoyev from the duties of Bogdanovskiy Raykom first secretary and Bureau member in connection with his transfer to other work. Comrade V.S. Kvashoyun was elected Bogdanovskiy Raykom first secretary and Bureau member. Comrade D.I. Patiashvili took part in the work of the plenum and delivered a speech.

ABKHAZSKIY OBKOM DISCUSSES FULFILLMENT OF RESOLUTION

LD171311Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Excerpts] Sukhumi, 3 October, GRUZINFORM--An Abkhazski Obkom plenum has been held here to discuss progress in implementing the directive organs' resolution on Abkhazskaya ASSR. A report [informatsiya] was presented by Abkhazskiy Obkom First Secretary B.V. Adleyba. The plenum was addressed by E.A. Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

The plenum adopted an appropriate resolution.

Those taking part in the work of the plenum included CPSU Central Committee Department Chiefs P.P. Volkov and A.S. Zemnikov and Comrades G.V. Kolbin, A.N. Inauri and S. Ye. Khabeishvili.

AZERBAIJAN REPRESENTATIVE TO COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPOINTED

LD120923Y Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 6 Oct 78 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "In the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] By decree of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Comrade Enver Dzhalal Ogly Dzheynov is appointed Azerbaijan SSR permanent representative to the USSR Council of Ministers.

BRIEFS

KHABAROVSK KRAYKOM PLENUM--The 12th plenum of the Khabarovsk Kraykom resolved today to convene the 18th kray party conference on 27 January 1979. The plenum discussed progress in fulfilling socialist pledges for 1978 and the tasks of the kray party organization ensuing from Comrade Brezhnev's speech in Baku. A report was made by Kraykom Second Secretary Zhushenkov. The plenum noted that the kray has prefulfilled its 9-month plan for the output and marketing of industrial production and has marketed 52.8 million rubles worth of goods above plan. But 12 enterprises failed to fulfill their 9-month plan for marketing of industrial production and failed to deliver a considerable quantity of bridge cranes, cable, standard housing, pulp, knitted wear and other goods. The plenum also criticized supervisors of some construction administrations, especially of the Khabarovskkraystroy Association. The plenum released Bronnikov from his duties as a Kraykom Bureau member and editor of the newspaper TIKHOOKEANSKAYA ZVEZDA in connection with his departure for studies. Perochkin was confirmed as editor of the newspaper. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 9 Oct 78 OW]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RSFSR CSA REPORT ON HARVESTING OF LATE CROPS, SOWING

LD1807327 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Data about fieldwork progress in the RSFSR have been reported by the republic's Central Statistical Administration. Farms are completing the cutting and threshing of late great crops. About 10 percent of the rice remains to be cut. Millet and buckwheat harvesting is drawing to a close. Lifting of sugar beet is virtually over in Altay; in the republic as a whole 25 percent of the crop remains to be harvested. In the eastern areas the soya harvest, one of the very latest ones, has ripened. Mass threshing of soya is still in progress in Primorskiy Kray, Khabarovskiy Kray and Amurskaya Oblast. The basis of the next harvest is being prepared everywhere. Winter crops have been planted on 18.5 million hectares. The total sowing plan has been overfulfilled in West and East Siberia and Amurskaya Oblast. Plowing of fallow is lagging slightly this year. It has been concluded on 53 million hectares, which is 73 percent of the plan. Work on preparation of soil for spring sowing is continuing in many areas of Siberia and the Far East.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 17 OCT

LD1803222 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 17 October reports that Kirgiz farmers have sold 1 million tons of sugar beet to the state.

At 0700 GMT the radio notes that farmers of Kirovogradskaya Oblast have delivered 2 million tons of sugar beet, 80 percent of the crop.

At 1330 GMT the radio notes that farmers in Uzbekistan have procured 3.8 million tons of raw cotton to date, and aim at procuring 5.7 million tons this year.

At 1600 GMT the radio reports that farmers of Ryazanskaya, Tulskaya, Moskovskaya and Ivanovskaya oblasts have fulfilled their pledges for grain sales to the state. Ryazanskaya Oblast farmers have delivered 620,000 tons of grain; Tulskaya Oblast farmers 450,000 tons; Moskovskaya Oblast farmers 230,000 tons; and Ivanovskaya Oblast farmers a little less than 100,000 tons.

At 1800 GMT the radio notes that farmers in the Kuban have already delivered over 4 million tons of grain crops to the state.

At 1900 GMT the radio notes that farmers in the RSFSR have dug up sugar beet on 1.7 million hectares, which is 75 percent of the sown area. The report notes, however, that 7 million tons of sugar beet--1/3 of the amount dug up--are still lying in the fields.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER MEDYATS OUTLINES FARM TASKS

LD1314537 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 7 Oct 78 pp 1, 3 LD

[Yu. Savin report: "In the Name of the Further Prosperity of the Motherland"]

[Excerpts] A ceremony took place at the USSR Bolshoy Theater in Moscow 6 October to mark All-Union Agricultural Workers' Day. In the auditorium were Harvest-78 heroes, leading production workers, veterans of the kolkhoz movement and representatives of the capital's public.

A report was delivered by V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture.

The largest contribution to all-union production and state procurements of grain comes, as usual, from the RSFSR. Grain growers in Orenburgskaya Oblast have now sold the state 5.5 million tons of high-quality grain. The figures for Saratovskaya, Volgogradskaya and Rostovskaya oblasts are 4.9, 4.6 and 4.3 million tons respectively. The initiators of the all-union maximum harvests competition--the farmers of Krasnodarskiy Kray--have pledged to sell the state 4.35 million tons of grain and are resolutely keeping their word.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Stavropolskiy Kray, Kuybyshevskaya, Voronezhskaya, Ulyanovskaya and Amurskaya oblasts, the Bashkirskaya, Mordovskaya and Kalmytskaya ASSR's and Belgorodskaya, Ryazanskaya and many other RSFSR oblasts are fulfilling their pledges with honor. Many oblasts in the Non-Chernozem Zone are completing the harvest under exceptionally difficult conditions. Pitting a high degree of organization, coordination and truly selfless labor against the bad weather, the farmers of the Non-Chernozem Zone are making a considerable contribution to the country's grain resources. The harvest is drawing to a close on Siberian farms.

The Ukraine's grain growers have scored another great labor victory. According to preliminary figures, an average yield exceeding 30 quintals of grain per hectare has been achieved in the republic. On many farms and in many rayons, grain yields were 40-50 or more quintals per hectare. Ukrainian kolkhozes and sovkhozes have now sold the state 17.2 million tons, or over 1 billion pods of grain.

Kazakhstan farmers have waged a shock struggle for grain, harvesting and threshing it in record time. The state has now received 1 billion pods of grain from farms in the republic.

All the republics, krays and oblasts have made their worthy contribution to the common task of providing the country with grain and creating essential state grain reserves. Although at present it is still hard to estimate the total harvest of grain crops, since harvesting has not yet been completed everywhere, it can confidently be stated that the country will have a big gross grain harvest. This is undoubtedly a major achievement and a good foundation for fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan in the leading, fundamental sector of agricultural production.

Sugar beet plantations have now entered a period of intensive activity. There has been a good beet crop. The main concern is to gather it all in, transport it from the fields, preserve it and process it. Wide support has been given in all oblasts growing sugar beet to the Central Committee-approved initiative of the beet growers and sugar industry workers in Vinnitskaya Oblast's Tampolskiy Rayon. They, on the basis of labor cooperation, have pledged to achieve maximum end results--an average of 50 quintals of white sugar from every hectare. The initiative of the Tampolskiy Rayon workers is a fundamentally new stage in the development of socialist competition. Following their example, today hundreds and thousands of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and increasing enterprises processing a variety of raw agricultural produce have actively joined in the struggle for high results.

Cotton growers and workers in cotton cleaning plants were among the first to conclude cooperation agreements. A large raw cotton crop is anticipated. I would like to mention in particular the glorious deeds of Uzbekistan's farmers, who have pledged to pick and sell to the state 5.7 million tons of raw cotton, some 20,000 tons more than last year.

Under difficult weather conditions kolkhozes and sovkhozes are currently harvesting sunflowers, corn, rice, potatoes, vegetables, fruit and grapes; completing the sowing of winter crops; and striving to speedily conclude fall plowing. Time is short.

At the recent meeting of central ministry and department heads and union republic Council of Ministers chairmen in the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out that rural workers are working intensively to complete the harvest in an orderly manner and to fulfill and overfulfill the plans and socialist pledges for selling agricultural produce to the state. In connection with this, large tasks face workers in procurement organizations, processing enterprises and the state trade and consumer cooperative system. We must insure that baled grain is removed as quickly as possible and that all produce is kept safe and supplied to consumers in good time. The efficient and uninterrupted working of trucks, railroads and other means of transport is also important.

There has been an appreciable improvement in stockraising. The size of the public-sector livestock herd has increased. Production and procurements of meat, eggs and wool are higher than last year. The main task now is not to allow livestock productivity to drop during the transfer to winter quarters and to achieve milk yield increases and weight gains on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes in order to insure that in the remaining 3 months of the year, targets for production and state procurements of livestock products are fulfilled in every republic.

Farmers and stockmen in the Baltic Republics are working selflessly. Significant successes have been achieved by kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers in Kirgizia, Turkmenia and Georgia.

The successes in raising the yield and increasing production of grain and other agricultural products are beyond doubt. However, the overall level of agricultural development still does not meet our society's rapidly growing requirements and demands energetic efforts to further strengthen the material and technical base of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, to improve the organization of production, and to increase its efficiency. There are still many farms where substantial shortcomings exist in the utilization of land (particularly reclaimed land) where irrational use is made of mineral and organic fertilizers, and where the operation of the machine and tractor pool and its technical servicing have not been properly organized. The priority task for agricultural organs and farm leaders and specialists, the report points out, is to implement without delay measures that will make it possible to eliminate these and other shortcomings and to make fuller use of the growing possibilities for a faster and more effective increase in the production of all types of produce.

The task of an accelerated upsurge in livestock-raising has been brought to the fore today today. It is necessary to concentrate the attention of the whole party, ministries and departments, kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders, and all rural working people on resolving this task. They must do everything to raise the productivity of livestock and poultry everywhere as quickly as possible by increasing their numbers, to consistently put livestock-raising on an industrial footing and to turn it into a modern and highly efficient sector.

The most urgent task is to increase meat production. It is necessary to fully utilize the capacities of state and interfarm livestock-raising complexes for rearing and fattening young cattle, pigs and sheep, to make maximum use of reserves for increasing production of livestock products on conventional farms, and to modernize and technically reequip them. Attention toward stimulating production on the population's private plots must not be relaxed.

A reliable fodder base is the fundamental basis for the dynamic development of livestock-raising. It is the duty of rural working people, as well as workers in machine-building and in the mixed feed, microbiological and other sectors of industry, to concentrate maximum effort and capital on the practical implementation of the party's comprehensive program to increase fodder production.

Grain growing has been and still is the central link and the key sector of our work. In the next few years the yield of grain crops is to be raised to a nationwide average of 20 quintals per hectare. Much also needs to be done to increase gross yields of sugar beets and sunflowers, cotton and flax, potatoes and vegetables.

The foundation of the next harvest is being laid today. Special concern must be shown now for laying in a complete store of seed stocks, and it is necessary to tackle the preparation of high-quality seeds starting in the fall. It is necessary to begin repairing the machine and tractor pool without delay and to organize instruction and the raising of qualifications for machine operators and other cadres of mass trades.

The successful resolution of the tasks of raising the efficiency and comprehensively intensifying agriculture is inseparably linked with the development of scientific and technical progress. This is the key to increasing production and labor productivity.

The fulfillment of strenuous plans for the development of agriculture, the speaker pointed out, depends entirely on the people, on our cadres and, above all, on the provision of every kolkhoz and sovkhoz with highly skilled and experienced machine operator and specialist cadres. A great deal has been done in this direction in recent years. There are more than 4.3 million tractor, combine and truck drivers working in the countryside today and over 1.7 million agricultural specialists. Thousands of agricultural specialists are employed in the leadership of teams, departments, livestock-raising departments and other economic subunits of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises.

Much must be done to insure that kolkhozes and sovkhozes are fully provided with machine operator cadres, particularly in a number of rayons of the Non-Chernozem Zone, Siberia and Kazakhstan. It is important to organize matters so that the slogan 'If You Live in the Countryside, Know How To Operate Equipment' becomes reality on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

Our party is justly proud that it has been able to raise and educate enterprising leaders and specialists who know their jobs, highly skilled machine operators and representatives of other mass trades, and millions of innovators and progressive workers in agricultural production. Further improving work with cadres and enhancing their role and their responsibility for the end results of labor will contribute to the successful development of agricultural production.

COSMOS-1044 ARTIFICIAL EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 17 OCT

LD1811267Y Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 18, TASS--A new satellite of the earth, Cosmos 1044, was launched by the Soviet Union on October 17, 1978. The sputnik carries scientific equipment to continue studies of outer space.

Its orbit has the following parameters: initial period of revolution--89.3 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth (apogee) 315 kilometres, minimum distance from the surface of the earth (perigee) 211 kilometres, inclination of orbit 62.8 degrees.

Besides scientific equipment the sputnik carries a radio transmitter operating on the frequency of 19.995 megacycles, a radio system for the precise measurement of orbit elements, a radio telemetrical system for transmitting to earth data on the work of instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally.

SOYUZ CREWMEN UNDERGO 'SPECIALLY THOROUGH' MEDICAL CHECK

LD1714027Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov are today going through a full medical check-up on the Salyut orbital station. Medical examinations are conducted regularly but this is a specially thorough one since the crew is spending its fifth month in space and has set a new space endurance record. The doctors want to know how this has affected the human organism and, first of all, the heart and blood vessel system. So far they have not discovered that the state of weightlessness has had any serious effects on the men. They are able to work well and even more intensively than at the beginning of the flight.

MAP MADE FROM SPACE PHOTOGRAPHS OF OIL REGION

LD1605294Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The first space-photo-tectonic [kosmofoto-tektonicheskaya] map of the Dalo-Caspian region has been issued in the Soviet Union. Accurate maps of the most varied scales and types are needed for the national economy--geographical, geological, economic, naval, tourist and so on. Until now they have on the whole been compiled by traditional methods of observation on earth and they only represent the surface of our planet. The processes in the bowels of the earth were excluded from the observations. The possibility has now arisen of gazing from the heights of space into the depths of our planet. The map was made on the basis of photographs taken by the Salyut-4 orbital station--Cosmonauts Petr Illich Klimuk and Vitaliy Ivanovich Sevastyanov. The map is unique: It has allowed an exact specification of the deep structure of this large oil province and it has allowed the implementation of an oil-geological regional system that will allow better planning of oil and gas prospecting. This map was displayed at the international photographic conference in the United States where it evoked great interest. It is not only of interest to geologists and oilworkers of the Caspian region, but it also has a great methodological significance for other geologists working with air and space photography.